The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,230.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEELE.—January 30th, at Byculla, the wife of Kingston Neele, Esq., Assistant Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MORESHWUR GOPINATH KALAY.—January 29th, at Old Sonapoor Lane, Moreshwur Gopinath Kalay, the beloved and only son of Mr Gopinath Ramchunder Kalay, Assistant Head Clerk Bombay Gazette Office, aged 4 years and 3 months, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BERTRAM.—January 21st, at Chougutcha, the wife of J. W. Bertram, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BALL.—January 23rd, at his mother's residence, 21, South Colingah Street, Mr. Robert George Ball, late of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 23 years and 6 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	8	22
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	16	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. SAUNDERS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 tons, 300 H. P. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on 14th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "ORISSA," 400 tons, 80 H. P., J. BALLANTINE, Commander, as above, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February. For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 891 Tons Register, A. J. MOLLISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,188 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class .... 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE" 1,400 Tons, Captain AULD, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle*.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, LYONS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LYONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Ellen Stuart*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Monmouthshire*, Captain IRVINE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain IRVINE at the expense and risk of the concerned.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Monmouthshire*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE.—ROAD METAL.—TENDERS for 50,000 Tons of ROAD METAL will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock (noon) on the 5th of February, 1866.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Executive Engineer, Apollo House Fort.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866, for the purchase of the right to a lease from Government of a portion, and an assignment of the lease of another portion of the premises now occupied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, and of all land and premises now in the possession of Government lying and situate between the premises now or lately belonging to the Colaba and the Apollo Land Companies on the north, and the Victoria Land Company on the south, and between the new sea wall now in course of construction on the east, and the Colaba main road on the west.

2. As to the piece of land coloured yellow in the plan referred to in the fourth condition, and which contains about 10,705¼ square yards, the purchaser will be entitled on payment of the balance of the purchase money, to an assignment of the lease under which the same is held, and which lease is dated the 23rd day of February 1818, and made between Juggonath Pandoosett of the one part, and the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other part, and is for the term of 99 years (renewable from time to time until the expiration of 1,000 years) from the 23rd of February 1818 subject to the yearly rent of Rupees 300.

3. The purchaser shall be entitled to no other evidence of title to the land comprised in the above lease, than the original lease itself, and he shall, at his own expense, execute a duplicate assignment of the lease containing the usual covenants for the payment of the rent thereby reserved and the observance of the covenants therein contained.

4. As to the portion on the plan coloured blue, the conditions of the lease will be as follows:—

1st.—Lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 15th March 1866, and to be granted on completion of the payment of the purchase money.

2nd.—A yearly rent of one pie per square yard per annum to be paid on the 15th of March of each year during the continuance of the lease.

3rd.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

4th.—Lessee shall have the right of filling in the land between the foreshore of the premises and the new seawall now in course of construction as shown on a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

5th.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

6th.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkies as well on the assigned, as on the demised portion, to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

7th.—The Lease to contain provisos for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants or conditions, or non-payment of the rent within twenty days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other clauses and conditions usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

8th.—The agreement, lease and counterpart to be prepared by the lessor's solicitors at the lessee's expense.

9th.—The lessee not to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

10th.—Possession of the Land, except that portion of it now in the possession of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, together with the right of filling in referred to in para. 4 will be given on the 15th March 1866 on the purchaser's completing payment of the 25 per cent. payable on that day under clause 13.

11th.—Possession of the land now in occupation by the Gun Carriage Manufactory will not be given until the 15th of March 1868.

12th.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a sum of five (5) lakhs of Rupees as a deposit, and the terms of payment will be as follows:—

13th.—Persons who have given in tenders, must appear at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 19th March 1866, and the person whose tender may be accepted, will be required at the time of acceptance (that is on the noon of the day aforesaid) to pay such a sum, as with the said sum of five lakhs already deposited, will make up a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the total price, and if the successful tenderer fails to make this payment, his deposit of five lakhs will be forfeited, and the Government may, if they so please, accept any other tender.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1866) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1867.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1867) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1868.

The balance of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the 15th March 1868) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1869.

14th.—The Bank of Bombay receipts deposited by the persons whose tenders are not accepted, will be returned at noon on the 19th March 1866.

15th.—Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

16th.—Any further information that may be required may be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 15th day of January 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

W. KENDALL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Acting Secty. to Govt., Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and *Carriages* are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake, —"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

WITH reference to the Notice published in the *Gazette* about the dissolution of Partnership in the Firm of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., I the undersigned hereby notify that the notice is entirely false and the partnership is still in existence, and the firm is still going on by the name of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., and will continue until further notice, and the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE is not the only person to whom all persons should make known their claims as well as any money or moneys due to the said firm; and after this notice any person or persons whosoever doing the same will do so at his or their risk and responsibility.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, Doobash,
Still a partner in the firm.

Bombay, 27th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE (Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co.) has this day CEASED, and business in future will be conducted solely by MR. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE.

All persons having claims against the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Byramjee Muncherjee, or owing any monies to them or to the Firm in reference to the said partnership, should make the same known to the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE without any further delay, and the said Byramjee Muncherjee will therefore after this date not be responsible for debts contracted by the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee in the name of the late existing Firm.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, DUBASH.

Bombay, 6 Bak, House Lane, 20th Jan. 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, for the conveyance of Invalids, Time-expired, and a portion of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, the strength of which is noted in the margin. The number of Adults for whom Tonnage is called for, comprize all the Invalids that will be sent in this Transport, the remainder being made up of Women, Children and Men in health, 2 Invalids being the equivalent of three Adults.

340 Adults.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 15th February next to sail for Plymouth for orders and to embark her Troops in Bombay.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight .... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec 1865.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બાંબે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that after the 10th day of February they will discontinue carrying at through rates to and from the following Stations, viz.:—

Ahmedabad,
Neriad,
Broach,
Baroda,
Surat,

until after the completion of special arrangements now under consideration with the Railway Company.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices, 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 25th January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 16 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1st and 2nd CALLS, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

THE EAST INDIA LAND CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 2,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street*.

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

H. B. SLEEMAN & Co. have this day REMOVED their OFFICE to Meadow Street, opposite Tamarind Lane.

29th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th January 1866.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

NOTIFICATION.—BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 264 of Act 2 of 1865.

The following Bye-Laws for regulating the Supply of Water in Bombay have been sanctioned by Government under date the 26th January 1866.

BYE-LAWS.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. No dirty pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be used by any person or persons for drawing water from any of the Public Wells or Tanks.

2. No pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be rinsed out, washed, or cleansed in any of the said Wells or Tanks, and no water shall be thrown back into any such Wells or Tanks.

3. No horses, cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be washed in any of the said Wells or Tanks.

4. No person shall bathe in any Vehar water Well or Tank.

5. No carts, horses, or cattle, with the exception of "water bullocks," shall be taken or allowed to go upon the pavement surrounding any Well or Tank.

PRIVATE SERVICE.

6. The Superintendents of Wards, or any other officer appointed by the Municipal Commissioner, are to be at liberty, on giving twelve hours' notice, to enter, between sunrise and sunset, into any house or building to which water is laid on from the Main, for the purpose of inspecting the water pipes, cisterns, meters, and other things connected with the supply of water to such house or building.

7. No pipes must be attached to the works or to any pipes or apparatus connected therewith, nor must any alterations of pipes or extensions of the supplies of water be made without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner or officer authorised by him being first obtained; and all works thus sanctioned must be executed by "authorised Plumbers," as hereinafter described.

8. Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioner at the cost of the house owners, must, except in cases of contract under Section 86 of Municipal Act, be fixed wherever water is used for ornamental or irrigational purposes.

9. The drawing cocks must be of brass, and of the kind called "Screw Down," and no cocks will be allowed except such as open and close slowly.

10. Inasmuch as it is essential to the protection of the interests of the consumers that the works to be done by Plumbers should be well executed, no Plumber will be allowed to perform any work connected with the supply of water, until he shall have been admitted and enrolled by authority of the Municipal Commissioner as an "authorised Plumber," and shall have entered into written agreement to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner, and if at any time afterwards any such Plumber shall be found guilty of breaking or evading the said rules and regulations, or shall refuse to communicate any information required of him in regard to any work done by him or under his superintendence, his name will be struck off the list of "authorised Plumbers," and he will not afterwards be allowed to perform any work connected with the water supply.

11. Water, when delivered through meters, will be charged for at the rate of 1 Rupee per thousand gallons, the measurement to be taken from the dial plate of the meter by the Ward Superintendent or other authorised officer.

12. The rate for water not supplied through meter will be—

5 per cent. on the 1st hundred,
2½ do. on the 2nd hundred,
1½ do. on the 3rd and each successive hundreds of the assessed monthly rental of the house.

13. No house will be supplied with water at a less charge than one Rupee per mensem; and whenever the rate under the foregoing rules would amount to less than that sum, the charge made will be one Rupee.

14. Persons occupying a portion of the house or building, who have obtained a supply of water expressly for themselves, will be charged only upon the assessed valuation of the part or portion of the house or building occupied by them, provided that the connection be not accessible to other persons.

15. The occupation of a house for 15 days and upwards shall render the occupier liable to pay a whole month's water rate, and the occupation of a house for less than 15 days shall render the occupier liable to water rate of half a month.

16. No remission of rate will under any circumstances be allowed, except in cases where the supply of water is cut off for more than 3 days consecutively through defects in the Main, and such remissions will only be granted to persons applying for the same within one week from the date of such stoppage, the amount of the remission being deducted from the bill for the following quarter.

17. Occupiers becoming subject to water rate should, before changing residence, give notice in writing to the Superintendent of Ward as to the place and number of the house they have removed to, and in the event of their removal without such notice, they will be liable to water rate on their former habitation until such notice is received, in addition to a penalty for breach of Bye-Laws.

Power of Commissioner to cut off Water Supply.

18. Without prejudice, and in addition to the rights and remedies of the Commissioner in respect to any breach of the Bye Laws, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or officers authorised by him at any time to cut off the connection between the private pipes and the public main in any of the following events:—

1st.—In default of payment of water rate within five days after same shall have been demanded.

2nd.—If any house-owner or occupier, whose house is supplied with water otherwise than through meters, shall permit any person or persons not living in the house to take water from their pipes, or shall give any water to them from their pipes.

3rd.—If the owner or occupier of any house shall wilfully or negligently damage his meter or private service pipe.

4th.—In case of the leakage of pipes or other defects in the private service arrangements.

5th.—If water shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier of the house has been twice warned not to allow it to do so.

19. The Municipal Commissioner is hereby and by Section 260 of Act II. of 1865 empowered to impose such reasonable penalties as he may think fit, not exceeding Rs. 20 per each breach of these Bye-laws, and in case of a continued breach, penalties not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day such breach is continued after notice from the Commissioner to abstain from such breach.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th January 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy*, Rs. 7, *Cash*.

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street,

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate entry) the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran, (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PATECK BENOIT COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LACQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvine best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s

13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are, their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amorose (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „ Do.		40
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		38
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		38
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		28
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		74
Old Tom, Red Seal		15
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 26th May 1865.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.

Willow Baskets, a large assortment.

Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.

Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.

Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.

Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.

Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.

Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.

Wall Papers of very handsome designs.

Goglets and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.

Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.

Table Cloths; *Table Napkins*, *Bathing* and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.

Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—The undersigned has received PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, best quality, in various shapes, in Boxes of 250 Cheroots each. Also TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was little or nothing doing in the Market this day. Back Bays close at 6,300 premium; Elphinstones 170 premium; New do. 215 premium; Mazagons 1,625; Freres 925; United Victorias 2,650 per share; Bombay Bank shares 59 premium; Commercials 20 premium; Credit Mobilier 1½ per cent. premium; Old Financials 2 discount.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2⅜d. to 2s 2½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	96½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	210

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106⅛
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 425 to 430
Surat and Broach	" 400 to 405
Porebunder	" 300 to 310
Veeraval	" 300 to 340
Khandeish	" 280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)	" 455 to 460
Oomrawattee (March and April)	" 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	" 445 to 450
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 470 to 475

MONEY MARKET REVIEW,

WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY, 1866.

THE English mail arrived on the morning of Sunday, her advices being delivered in the course of that day. During the week telegrams are from the 12th to the 17th inst.; at the former date Fair Dhollera was quoted 17¼d. to 17½d. and at the latter there was a quieter feeling and the price had receded to 17¼d. Private messages to the 23rd instant report the market dull. At Manchester, prices are rather lower and little business is in progress, 40s. Twist being quoted 23d. Latest weekly return of stocks of cotton in Liverpool show a considerable falling off, which should impart a better tone to the staple.

Piece Goods.—Our market during the week has again been quiet and prices are rather lower. The advices from Manchester reporting, as they do, a dull dragging market, has a very unfavourable effect here, and this is increased by the greater readiness of some importers to sell. 40 inch 7 lbs. Shirtings cannot now be quoted more than Rs. 7-14 to 8, while 3lbs. Madapollams keep steady at Rs. 3-8 to 3-9. Prices of T Cloth have been weaker than in the previous week, and transactions are small; one or two lots of fine goods however have been sold to arrive at 19 annas. White Goods are very quiet and prices of Shirtings, stocks of which are increasing, are difficult to maintain. There has been more activity in Twist, Water 30s. at from 24 to 24⅞ annas and Mull 40s. 18½ to 20¼ annas

Cotton.—The market was at first rather irregular, but latterly more steadiness has prevailed and there is now a firmer feeling. Money is getting easier, and as the mail advices are hopeful, prices here are likely to be well maintained. A large portion of the week's business has been in New Oomrawuttee Akote. Shipments during the week aggregate 33,088, bales against 27,283 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—New Dhollera Rs. 455, New Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 445, New Broach Rs. 455.

Freights.—There is little to notice in the position of this market during the week, business being on a small scale. After next month improvement is expected to set in, and for forward shipment rates are firm. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool: Going ships £2-2-6, beginning £1-17-6 to £2.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week when compared with that of the previous week shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 2,49,167
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	" 4,28,680
Deposits at Branches	Increase	" 4,58,504
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	" 2,30,134
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease	" 1,52,652
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase	" 5,30,692
Balances with Agents	Decrease	" 56,111
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Decrease	" 6,10,933
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	" 79,909

Money.—During the week our money market has been easier, and it is generally thought that we have tided over the recent stringency; a very active demand, however, still exists, but supplies keep coming in on a large scale, the English mail just arrived having brought over 99 lacs. The Bank Return for the past week is again favourable, although the Cash Balance has been somewhat reduced by an increase in Discounts and a decrease of about 5 lacs in sundry liabilities. The increase in Discounts is readily accounted for, and considering the high rate of exchange it is surprising the demand for accommodation has not been much heavier. Government still continues to add to the Treasury Balance which now stands at 109 lacs, but will probably be reduced very shortly. Branch Reports show an increase of 4½ lacs during the week.

Government Securities remain very quiet with only a small business doing. We quote Fours 87, Fives 102½, Five and half 106½. Latest Calcutta quotations are Fours 88¼ to 88½, Fives 102½ to 102¾, Five and half 107⅜ to 107⅝.

Exchange.—Rates kept declining during the week and closed at about 3 per cent. under the highest figure reached for the mail, quotations on Saturday being Bank Bills 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d., Credits 2s. 2¼d., Documents 2s. 2⅜d. to 2s. 2½d. A good deal of business has been already transacted for next mail on a basis of about 2s. 2½d. for Documents. We quote the following as yesterday's rates:—Bank 2s. 2d. to 1 3/16d. Credits 2s. 2¼ to 5/16d. Documents 2s. 2⅜ to ½d.

Shares.—With an easier feeling in the money market there has been more activity in shares, and prices of good stocks are improving. A further improvement is confidently looked for in the present week which is very probable. New Elphinstones have been the chief favourites during the week. Yesterday's quotations will be found in our Share list.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Pally, Lieut. J. F., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Holberton, Captain S. N., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Irvine, Lieut. 44th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Drummond, Captain, Staff Corps, to Sattara.

Irvine, Lieut. 44th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 29th January.

The following appointments are made:—

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E S. Walcott, General List, to be Second Doing Duty officer.

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant (Bt. Captain) F. C. Davidson, to be Second Doing Duty officer.

28th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant F. C. Singleton, General List, to be Second Doing Duty officer.

Lieutenant W. J. Fisher, 49th Foot, appointed Staff Officer, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, with effect from the 1st instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
30 Caribeu	Kerr	Point de Galle, Jan. 11.
Karanjah (s)	VanWal'en	Goa, Jan. 28.
Penang (s)	McCullum	Bushire, Jan. 20.
Hollnside		Shields, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
30 Baroda (s)	Haselwood	China.
Banner	Lihou	Liverpool.
Negotiator	Mitchell	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Eliza Bates*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Proteus*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES—January 24th, steamer *Bengal*, ships *Fazel Carrim*, *Shannon*, *James Graham*, *Atiet Rohoman*, *Jane Allan*, barque *Johannes*. A ship and a barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1152 tons, Captain HAMMOND, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 12th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Khandala Hill, near the Railway Station, partly furnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

A GENTLEMAN in business in the Fort would be glad to treat with any Gentlemen occupying a Bungalow in Colaba or other place near the Fort, with a view to chumming with them. Replies addressed to "J. L.," *Bombay Gazette*, will be held strictly private.

FIRST BATTALION 4TH (KING'S OWN) ROYAL REGIMENT.—The Inhabitants of Bombay are hereby informed that the Workshops of the above Regiment will undertake to execute all kinds of Wood Turnery, including fancy twist work, at reasonable charges. ☞ All orders punctually attended to.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY STEAM TRANSIT CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000 IN 300,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of Directors has been formed in London. Prospectuses will be issued shortly.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 40, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

The advantages which this Company will secure, consist in the

DIRECT OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA,

via Brindisi (South of Italy) which port may be reached through France, Belgium, or Germany.

By this route a saving of 656 miles, equal to three days of sea passage, is effected.

It is proposed to reserve a portion of the Shares for distribution in India.

THE Rev. W. B. KEER has been appointed, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be Harbour Chaplain for Bombay.

This appointment has been made with the approval of the Bishop of Bombay and in accordance with the prayer of a Memorial signed by H. E. Sir B. Frere and by a large number of influential Laymen.

The entire expenditure connected with this Harbour Chaplaincy, amounting to about Rs. 500 monthly, will be borne by the "Additional Clergy Fund" under the management of the Bombay Committee of the S. P. G.

It is hoped that the Mercantile Firms of Bombay will be willing to contribute among themselves this sum.

I have already been assured by resident Partners in several of our leading Firms of the readiness of their Firms to contribute towards the support of this Chaplain.

I hope to call personally upon the Bombay representatives of such Firms as have not thus far expressed their willingness to co-operate in this movement; but meanwhile, as this Chaplain is expected by the next in-coming Mail, may I request all Firms and all persons who are willing to make an annual Subscription specially towards the expenditure of this newly established Chaplaincy, to be so good as to communicate to me by letter the amount of the Annual Contribution for which they are willing to make themselves responsible.

C. D. DU PORT, M. A.,
Secretary S. P. G.,
and Treasurer of the "Additional Clergy Fund."
Over Bible Society's Depot, Espianade, 30th January, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
RECENT ADDITIONS.

TRACING CLOTH, No 6, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULAR GLASSES, 3 Draw Telescopes, Mahogany body 8 in closed 1⅞ object glass ... Rs. 18 0

Ditto, leather body and straps, a superior glass ... 40 0

Ditto, Military Achromatic with straps ... 30 0

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, in cases. A consignment suitable for Students and Professional Draughtsmen, in convenient sets ranging in price, viz.: 5, 8, 10, 19, 32, 40, 50, to 125 Rupees.

SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Steel joint divided 4, 4½, 5, 6, and 7 inches. Rs. 4 to 7.

DRAWING PENS, and DRAWING PINS, Electrum, Bow Pens and Pencils, Ivory Chain, Scales, Ebony Parallel Rulers, Folding Rules, Spring Measuring Tapes, &c, &c.

☞ Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. would notify that Theodolites, Levels, Staves, Prismatic Compasses, Tracing Cloth, and other requisites for surveying are always available and of unexceptionable quality.

SUNDIALS, in brass cases, Rs. 4, 5 and 7.

OFFICE AND TRAVELLING WRITING CASES. An entirely new selection of the above by Chubbs, Mordan, and others is received by the *Northam*.

NEWMAN'S COLOUR BOXES, completely fitted with all requisites; and also, Newman's draw top cases of colours, and brushes.

POCKET LETTER BALANCES, German Silver, marked with English and Indian weights, in leather case, Rs. 4-8.

WHIST MARKERS, Chappin's Patent, per pair, Rs. 2.

AIR CANES; BREECH-LOADERS, and Muzzle Loaders.

MESS TABLE INKSTANDS, Solid black marble stands and double glasses, Rs. 55.

INKSTANDS, double or single with or without stands.

DRAWING BLOCKS: DRAWING BOOKS, DRAWING PAPER, Sable and Camel Hair Brushes and Pencils of all kinds. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE.—A selection of Portraits of Royal Personages and others now received. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.—A very tasteful Selection now on view. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, CASHMERE, DELHI, AGRA, &c., &c., executed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, are always available for selection. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—Photographic Copies of the following popular Engravings: *The Huguenot, Proscribed Royalist, Black Brunswicker, Order of Release, Prison Window, Midsummer Nights' Dreams, Christ blessing Children, Challenge, Sanctuary, Medora, Approaching Footsteps*—the last two are coloured after the originals. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.—This Desk Companion should be in the possession of all who have occasion to keep copies of their Private Correspondence. The attention of Adjutants of Regiments, Secretaries to Book Clubs or Messes is particularly directed to the convenience and importance of the Manifold Writer; and to the inconvenience which so frequently arises for want of copies of business letters despatched to Mess Agents and others—each Manifold contains, styles, Carbonic Books and Copy Books with metal and card board guards. Letter sizes Rs. 25—Note sizes Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	a.
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B, formerly D. A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Eadie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1854	5	12
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches	15	12
Follies of the year. By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks	15	12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod, D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain	10	8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club 47 etchings	8	0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.)	12	0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala	11	4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum	3	8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy"	3	12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c.,	15	12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series	4	8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin	3	12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie	5	12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs	15	12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol July to Dec. 1865	2	12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2	12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S	0	12
——— Banking and Bankruptcy, each	0	12
——— Master and Servant	0	12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers	1	4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Christmas Books. By C Dickens	1	8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography By B. Butt	0	12
The Confessions of Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas. By Lever	1	8
Artemus Ward—his book	0	12
Lilly White's Cricketter's Guide for 1865	0	12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each	0	12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes	15	12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity	5	12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England	5	12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866	4	8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3	8
The Word. Walks from Eden	2	12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself	2	12
A complete Epitome of Lavater's essay on Physognomy	2	4
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Kingsley's Westward Ho!	4	8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1	0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4	8

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated London News	Dec. 23 and 30	1	10
Punch	Dec. 23 and 30	0	12
Overland Mail	Dec. 26	0	8
Lloyds' News	Dec. 24 and 31	0	12
The Queen	Dec. 23 and 30	1	4

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

TO LET, for the coming hot season, several furnished BUNGALOWS, on Matheran and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co, 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the following subjects—on which the opinion of the Chamber has been asked by Government, viz.:—

1 The Indian Companies' Bill.
2 The Partnership Law Amendment Bill.
3 A Gold Currency for India.

Members are invited to peruse the two Bills referred to, which are at present before the Legislative Council of India, and copies are placed on the Tables of the Chamber for this purpose.

The attendance of Members at the General Meeting is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 31st January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS—On and after MONDAY the 5th February 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving from	For	Will leave no and after the 15th February 1866
Bombay, at 9-0 A. M.	Poona	Bombay, at 9-0 A. M.
" at 2-30 P. M.	Kurjut	Discontinued.
" at 6-20 P. M.	Poona	Bombay, at 1-0 P. M.
" at 9-30 P. M.	Sholapoor	" at 10 0 P. M. and Poona at 7-0 A. M. following morning.
" at 5-40 P. M.	Callian	Bombay, at 5-40 P. M.
" at 8-0 A. M.	Kussara	" at 8-0 A. M. and will run through to Nassick.
" at 9-30 P. M.	Buranpoor Budnaira	Bombay at 8-0 P. M. and Nassick at 4-0 A. M. following morning.
" at 7-45 A. M.	Mahim	Bombay, at 7-45 A. M.
" at 2-45 A. M.	"	" at 2-0 P. M.
" at 5-25 P. M.	"	" at 5-25 P. M.
Sholapoor, at 1-20 P. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor, at 6-15 A. M.
Poona, at 9-0 A. M.	"	Poona, at 9-0 A. M.
" at 8-15 P. M.	"	" at 10-0 P. M.
Budnaira, at 1-0 P. M.	"	Budnaira, at 5-0 A. M.
Buranpoor, at 10-0 A. M.	"	" at 10-45 A. M.
Kussarah, at 1-45 P. M.	"	Nassick, at 10-0 A. M.
Callian, at 7-40 A. M.	"	Callian, at 7-40 A. M.
Kurjut, at 6-30 P. M.	"	Discontinued.
Mahim, at 9-15 A. M.	"	Mahim, at 9-15 A. M.
" at 7-15 P. M.	"	" at 7-15 P. M.
" at 4-0 P. M.	"	" at 3-10 P. M.

In addition to the above Trains an EXTRA LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will run daily between Kurjut and Campoolee, leaving Kurjut at 1-20 P. M. and arriving at Campoolee at 2-0 P. M., and leaving Campoolee at 6-5 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 6-45 P. M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Mahim at 5-0 P. M. and Mahim for Bombay at 3-15 P. M. on Sundays will be discontinued.

For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations, and Time Bill Books, which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
Bombay, 30th January 1866. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—Lady Frere will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd February; also on MONDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.; and at the same hour on every subsequent Monday.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Parell, 29th January 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

IN the correspondence which we print in another column, detailing an act of military tyranny at Baroda, we have the most ample verification of the Hudibrastic couplet that "there's but the twinkling of a star, between a man of peace and war." The conduct of Major McPherson, commanding the 19th Regiment N. I., is simply such as to disgrace the service to which he belongs, and to disgust all high-minded gentlemen who remember with pride the heroic traditions of the British army, and who feel that it is an honour to wear a sword in the service of their country Were such acts as Major McPherson's common, no gentleman of spirit would join, or remain in, a service where he would be exposed to the capricious tyranny of a commanding officer, and where he must crucify his independence and dignity; to live at peace in his regiment by practising the most abject humility. Major McPherson reminds us of one of those singers in a two-penny concert room where the number of the performers is so limited that the unhappy vocalist has to paint one half of his face to represent one character and the other half to represent a second, the interchange of characters being effected by a sudden axial revolution on the part of the singer. It is quite as suddenly that Major McPherson passes in the correspondence from gay to grave, and from the lively and friendly to an utterly indefensible severity. At one moment he is in non-official dishabille addressing his correspondent as "my dear Walsh," and when he has had time to perform the axial revolution aforesaid he appears on the stage with due official scowl and orders Captain Walsh to be awakened from his sleep at two o'clock in the morning and placed in arrest. The promptness with which General Tapp undid (by telegraph) the act of the commanding officer and the unambiguous condemnation of Major McPherson's conduct in the decision which he has given on the matter in dispute will meet with sympathy from every one who has the interests of the British army at heart. The frank and open manner in which Captain Walsh accepts the equivocal letter of Major McPherson, and the ample desire which he evinces throughout the correspondence to make every reasonable *amende* and to heal up the matter in an amicable and honourable spirit, contrasts very forcibly with the persistent attempt on the part of the commanding officer to exact from Captain Walsh a most humiliating apology for a statement which Captain Walsh believed to be true, and which it did not suit the dignity of the commanding officer to deny. Major McPherson was not even in a position to demand an apology until he had given an explicit denial to the statement in the letter which opens the correspondence; and to persist in demanding it while his own conduct remained unexplained was a usurpation of power that fortunately has not been sanctioned by the rules of the service. The ambiguous reply of Major McPherson to Captain Walsh's complaint really and positively avoids the question altogether, and it is only by the most liberal interpretation that the latter gentleman could possibly imagine himself satisfied with it. That he did convince himself that it was a satisfactory answer says a good deal for his credulity and his desire not to press the matter to extreme issues.

This scandal arises from Captain Walsh supposing that Major McPherson was capable of using the expression "Get out of the way, will you," to a lady. He certainly would not convince Captain Walsh that he was utterly incapable of saying anything so ungentlemanly, by turning that officer and his family out of bed about two of o'clock in the morning, in order that the former might be put under arrest. The arrest was illegal, and General Tapp considers the act was a very indelicate one. All the world will heartily endorse General Tapp's views. It will occur to most people that the offence charged against Captain Walsh—the mere withholding of an apology—was so trivial that the arrest might as well have taken place at a seasonable hour after daybreak, as in the dead of night. In the meantime we believe the whole question has been taken before the Commander-in-Chief. Whatever military law, interpreted by the highest authorities, may say upon the subject under dispute, the verdict of the public can scarcely fail to be that an officer who thus contravenes through ignorance or any other cause the orders of the army, who exhibits so reprehensible a disposition as the correspondence suggests and who can act so indiscreetly and indelicately as to arrest a married officer in the middle of the night on a trifling charge is unfit to be in the command of a regiment. Captain Walsh could not have been treated more remorselessly, had he been guilty of one of the grossest breaches of discipline.

IT is a question how far the task of dealing with various nations of people, in many stages of civilization in different parts of the British empire, might not be facilitated by a little more systematic study of ethnological considerations than the subject generally receives. It is possible, for instance, that we may be too much in the habit of forgetting, in the presence of this one broad and obvious distinction between cultivated and savage life, the many other elements of difference that may lie hid beneath it, and yet most powerfully affect national character in ways which it would be most serviceable to us to be made aware of. There is no reason why half-civilised nations, or even savage nations, should be all alike, any more than civilised ones; indeed, in one respect rather less, for while the spread of a common cultivation has a tendency as actually seen in operation in Europe, rapidly to assimilate different nations subjected to its influence to one another, barbarism keeps them apart and fosters the development of separate national peculiarities. And in nothing does this peculiarity come out more strongly than in different modes of fitness for military service, probably because military success has less to do with civilization than any other art, for it sometimes happens that the less civilised nation of two will be the conqueror, just as the Goths, as soon as they had learnt the art of war from the Romans, conquered their masters, and the Moguls beat the Hindoos. The Spaniards again always looked down upon the Portuguese and succeeded in imparting the same prejudice to the rest of Europe; yet the Duke of Wellington, when he put the question to the actual test of experience, was highly struck with the military qualities of the Portuguese, whereas he could do nothing with the Spaniards. Perhaps this may have been owing to the circumstance that the Portuguese are of purer Celtic extraction than the bulk of the inhabitants of the Peninsula and have less mixture, if they have any of Iberian blood; and may thus exhibit the same hereditary fitness for serving in the ranks of an army which comes out so strongly among other Celtic tribes, such as the Irish, the Scottish Highlanders, and the French; whereas the Castilians, descended from the mixed Celtiberians of Roman times, display rather the individual prowess and irregular bravery which is characteristic of the Oriental, and which, however splendid to witness, is useless in modern warfare.

The formidable insurrection which broke out in Jamaica in October last, was suppressed mainly by the aid of the "Maroons." These Maroons are negroes with a mixture of European blood, whose courage and loyalty seem certainly by all accounts to have been the means of saving the English inhabitants of Jamaica from massacre; and the circumstance of their siding in the recent quarrel with the whites, and not, as we should perhaps have expected with their own African countrymen, becomes easy of explanation when we find that they are actually a distinct race of people, with separate antecedents and traditions of their own. They are not, as is sometimes supposed, descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, or at any rate only partially so, for these unfortunate people were exterminated by the Spaniards, and when the English took possession of Jamaica, which was in the time of the Commonwealth, in the middle of the seventeenth century, few or none of them were left alive. In the place of them the Spaniards had imported into the island many thousands of Corromantee negroes from Africa—an active, powerful, brave, and independent race of men, as their descendants are to this day; for these people and their Spanish captors were the ancestors of the Maroons. The conquest of the island by the British gave them the opportunity, which they seized resolutely and successfully, of recovering their independence. Numbers of them ran away to the mountains, and for almost a century and a half, against all the efforts of the colonists and the repeated assaults of English troops, maintained their freedom, undaunted and unsubdued. Meanwhile, of course, they afforded a refuge for runaway slaves and desperadoes, by whom their numbers were recruited; for during all this time the British slave trade had gone briskly on, and the settlers imported that large body of negroes who have now shown themselves so dangerous, just when they were believed to be particularly peaceable and quiet. We imagine that the Maroons, who remained quite distinct from the other negroes, profess the Roman Catholic faith, which they received from their old masters, the Spaniards. As early as 1665, according to the statement of a writer in a London paper, who is our authority for these facts, they assumed a regular system of guerilla warfare under a leader of great skill and gallantry, named Cudjoe, and compelled the settlers to engage in the "first Maroon war," which was ended by Captain Stoddart destroying a large body of them in their mountain fastnesses. In 1738, the Government hired Mosquito Indians from the continent to hunt them down, and the Maroons were compelled to quit the mountains and settle as freemen in the lowlands, on formal treaty with the authorities of the island. Under this agreement, to which they still loyally adhere, they received grants of crown-land as freemen, with assurance of liberty, and right of self-government; and were pledged in return to assist in suppressing revolts, repelling invasions, and catching fugitive slaves. In 1795, however, some of them rebelled, and the local Government was compelled, and thought itself justified, in calling in the aid of a body of allies still more bloodthirsty than those they had employed before. They imported a number of the ferocious blood-hounds used by the Spaniards in Cuba to hunt their runaway slaves, and to these assailants the insurgent Maroons yielded. A few of the Maroons were sent abroad, and the rest have ever since remained on the old terms of independence, very quiet and loyal. Last year, as we have seen, they readily responded to the summons of the Government, and came forward in compliance with the terms of their treaty to give their assistance in the suppression of the revolt. The relation of marked antipathy in which they stand to the other negroes in the island, is very curious. They look down upon them with complete disdain, as an inferior race, and will very seldom intermarry with them; and the negroes, on the other hand, look with great awe and respect on the Maroons, whose lands they carefully abstained from plundering in the late revolt. This assumption of superiority of race is probably partly of ancient date, extending back to the days when both races were still denizens of the African continent, but inhabiting different regions there; but it is also likely, or rather certain, that the Maroons have a considerable intermixture of Spanish, and a slighter one of Carib blood in their veins. In appearance they are not at all like the Africans, for they are of the bronzed hue of American Indians, not black; and a Baptist Missionary, Mr. Candler, says they are "a fine race of people, active, intelligent, and industrious, and have always been free." This is to be understood of course with the limitation of about a hundred years, during which they were in slavery to the Spaniards "have a noble, independent gait and bearing." We are sorry to hear, however, that for some years past, their numbers have been diminishing, owing doubtless to the circumstance that they always strictly intermarry among themselves, being too proud to ally themselves with their neighbours. It is difficult not to be struck with the resemblance which some of these traits of character bear to those of the Scottish Highlanders of a hundred years ago; and considering the immense military reputation which the Scottish Highlanders have acquired since, one is really disposed to ask whether there is not some prospect on a smaller scale for a brilliant future for these Maroons? The Highlanders were an unfavourably circumstanced and diminishing race, however highly endowed, until Lord Chatham persuaded them to take service in the British armies, and thus gave them an opening for greatness which they could not otherwise have obtained; and they were at first so ultra national, that on one occasion a body of them mutinied and seized on Edinburgh Castle, which they held against the King, as a material guarantee for some regimental grievance; and were only pacified by the eloquence of an influential Highland Chief, whose name they all knew, whom the Government outside sent in to treat with them. These men were evidently the right material for soldiers; and the mountaineers of Jamaica, in their prolonged resistance to the British arms, have earned a title to respect of something the same kind with that which the Scots achieved by their formidable antagonism to the houses of Nassau and Brunswick They would by no means disgrace, and certainly would never betray, the military service of Great Britain, and we should like to see the experiment tried, whether a regiment of them could not be raised to take their turn in other parts of the Empire.

ON the recommendation of Mr. Yule, Resident at Hyderabad, the Governor General has nominated Dr. R. S. Sinclair Director of Public Instruction for the Assigned Districts.

THE Supreme Government are anxious to abolish the appointment of Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will make over the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent to Colonel Tod, Paymaster of the Nagpore Field Force, at Kamptee.

WE hear sad complaints from the Central Provinces of the paucity of police constables in several districts, and the cry for augmenting the present strength of the police force has been loud and deep. Mr. Temple has, we hear, in several instances, curtailed the number of constables originally proposed by the Inspector General of Police, Colonel Taylor, for each district, according to the area and the population."

WE have just perused the official correspondence, wherein the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Temple, applied to Government for stallions from the studs, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in that province. The reply from the Secretary to Government is of course favourable; but why such an important subject should not have been carried out ere this, is truly a mystery, as at almost every station throughout the Punjab and Oudh Arab stallions are available, and the Central Provinces above all others should have high caste horses, as it is seldom or ever that the Cabul merchants travel down so far. We have often in our columns noticed the deterioration in the breed of cattle, and have ascribed the evil to our Government. Here surely is an apt illustration of our argument. The other day we had an article touching on this subject, and since no end of time-expired soldiers are about being drafted off to England, would it not be advantageous to Government to enlist the services of practical men in establishing and keeping up model farms, whereby cattle of every description could be bred and properly attended to? Mr. Temple has started several sheep farms in the Centeral Provinces, we should like to know the result of the experiment, as it is, we trust, too much to native contractors, who invariably supply the very worst description of animal food to our troops: hence at times the fearful rage of diseases at our several cantonments. The Commissariat Departments throughout India requires remodelling—a most suitable opportunity now exists to establish European contractors, calculated in every way to be of lasting importance, not only to our Government, but to every resident in India.

FOREIGN POLICY.

(*From our Correspondent at Alexandria.*)

THE feeling most prevalent amongst politicians at the present moment is one of uneasy expectancy. In England there is a general prescience, that some one of the many delicate questions of Foreign policy, must shortly produce complications that will show upon what hollow basis present political arrangements rest. Each day affords matter for fresh comment and fresh disquietude. The question that has recently assumed a threatening aspect is the Mexican. From the moment that the United States had fairly vanquished their civil foes, their attention has constantly been directed to Mexican affairs, and ominous indications have from time to time been given, that America will never indefinitely permit the flagrant violation of the Munroe doctrine constituted by French support of Maximilian's throne. It is believed that the mission of General Schofield, is to continue where Mr. Dayton left off two years ago, when in Mr. Seward's name he declared to M. Drouyn de Lhuy's that no monarchy could be established in Mexico. General Schofield was not to demand the evacuation but to state that, in the opinion of America, monarchy in Mexico does not proceed from the national will, and that the United States could only relinquish their views when the French troops ceased to occupy the country. The United States have no wish to interfere in Mexico, and would respect the wish of the inhabitants, even should that be expressed in favour of monarchy, and will pledge themselves to neutrality in a kind of September convention to be concluded between Maximilian and the French Government, for fixing the period of evacuation. Such appear to be the terms upon which General Schofield is instructed to treat the Mexican question with the French Government. Still it must not be forgotten that the definite solution of the Mexican question ultimately depends upon the Congress at Washington.

Immediately following the mission of General Schofield, comes the death of King Leopold, which has opened up a perspective of serious future complications. The general opinion is the Duke of Brabant the successor to the throne, will lean so much towards the extreme Catholic party in Belgium, as to produce intestine divisions that will soon afford a pretext to the Emperor Napoleon to create a French party in Belgium, as a preliminary to annexation. Europe has not forgotten that the first act which Napoleon III., contemplated after the *coup d'etat*, was the annexation of Belgium, and it was only by entreaties of the Duke de Morny and Count Persigny that he withdrew the decree, already forwarded to the *Moniteur*. No doubt is entertained in England that Bismarck has represented Belgium to the Emperor as a nest of democrats, and a standing danger to peace and "order" in Europe: in that respect everything will depend upon the course pursued by political parties in Belgium.

Another question of Foreign policy greatly occupying the public mind, is the condition of Greece. The throne of this kingdom first offered to King Leopold and to which he preferred that of Belgium, is now shaken to its foundations, and at any moment intelligence of the overthrow of the young dynasty is expected. In view of such an event, the Italian government has recently despatched several men-of-war to Corfu, to which station provisions have also been conveyed by transport steamers, thus showing that a prolonged stay is intended. These movements of the Italian fleet have been viewed with great distrust the more so since the Austrian Government has assured Earl Clarendon that Italy intends seizing Corfu in the event of an anarchy prevailing in Greece. Corfu by its position dominates Albania, Montenegro, and the Herzegovine, where Italian influence in exciting revolutionary agitation has been long observed. The Austrian Government has ordered several frigates to proceed from Trieste to the Piræus, and it is believed that one reason for which the British Government called Sir Henry Storks from Malta to London was to receive from him an account of the state of things in Greece.

The ever present, if at times undemonstrative, Eastern question, might not appear at first sight to have much connection with the two first subjects treated in this article. Yet, should the Mexican question finally involve France in complications with the United States, Austria might well take that opportunity of aggrandizing herself in the Principalities, as a compensation for the growth of Prussia in Northern Germany, under the daring and unswerving ambition of Count Bismarck. Or if France, at a future time, should seek to realize projects of annexation in Belgium, both Austria and Prussia would then have sure countenance in effecting their schemes of aggrandizement.

The question of Greece is undoubtedly one of vital importance for Turkey, and is intimately connected with the Eastern question. The guaranteeing powers could not witness with indifference any aggressions upon that monarchy by a powerful state, and England certainly would not have quitted the Ionian Islands to make way for Italy or Austria. In connection with the Eastern question, we may allude to the French proposal for an International Sanitary Conference at Constantinople. This project was at first viewed with considerable distrust in England, not only because the Eastern question is there regarded as a *noli me tangere*, and that the French proposition appeared to be a revival of the Congress idea, but principally from England's jealous reluctance to see France assume any initiative in the East. The French Ambassador, however, accompanied the circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuy's with such satisfactory explanations, and the public mind was also filled to so great an extent with apprehensions of the cholera, that the English Cabinet at length acceded to the proposal. Earl Clarendon, who before coming to office, had frequently been in diplomatic intercourse with M. Drouyn de Lhuy's, gives his entire support to the French proposition. Some facts, however, have lately transpired, giving evidence of a fear that the scheme would be carried further than its object warranted. Such apprehensions were doubtless greatly exaggerated, and certainly rested upon nothing in the proposals made by France in a purely humanitarian spirit, and with every deference for the rights of the Porte. Evidently influenced by some feeling of distrust, the Porte recently made certain proposals to the Powers who will be represented at the Conference, calculated to lessen the efficacy of the proposed Sanitary Commission. Special care was taken to point out to the Powers the peculiar difficulties that would arise in permitting the entry of Christian physicians into Mecca. The representatives of the Powers interested, are stated to have replied that no idea whatever had been entertained, that any right to interfere in the internal affairs of the country would be granted to the Commission, although at the same time they must firmly persist in doing everything to protect Europe from the return of such a scourge as the recent epidemic of cholera had proved.

Mention is again made in Paris of the formation of an Egyptian Credit Mobilier establishment, which the monied men interested in the project anticipated would prove most profitable. H. H. the Viceroy is said to have glanced at the statistics, and then put his finger to his nose!

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY, 8-25 P. M.

Cotton market improved in tone, and a better demand.

At the bidding for Council drafts on India the minimum rates are 1s. 11⅞d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 0½d. on Bombay. The former will receive about 24 per cent. and the latter 50.

Earl Russel has announced that the Ministry will stand or fall with a new Reform Bill to be introduced by the Government.

Severe gales have occurred on the English coast, and between 300 and 400 vessels are reported wrecked.

The steamer *London*, from Melbourne to Liverpool, has foundered, resulting in the loss of 250 lives.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Company's steamer *Amelia*, bound from Liverpool to Alexandria, has foundered; the crew and passengers were saved, but the cargo was lost.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 29TH JANUARY.

Less demand for money.

Bank Bills 2s. 1⅝d. tending downward.

Madras Bank shares 75 per cent. premium, downward tendency.

Government paper 5½ per cent. 108½ to 109; 4 per cent. 87½, dull enquiry.

Yarn market, firm but quiet.

Fair Dhollera Rs. 265, with market tending downward.

KURRACHEE, 26TH JANUARY.

Fifty men of the 3rd Regiment Scinde Horse defeated between 200 and 300 Murrees near Sovree on the frontier on the 19th, killing and wounding fifty two. The regiment lost Naib Russuldar killed and one Belooch guide wounded.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE *Simoom*, Murphy, and *Arundel*, White, from Bombay, arrived at Liverpool January 2nd, all well.

WE regret to hear that Captain Fillan, of the ship *Wabeno*, died at Kurrachee on the 24th instant.

LADY FRERE will receive visitors at Government House, Parell, both on Friday and Monday next, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and at the same hour on every subsequent Monday.

THE *Amaranth*, which sailed for Calcutta from Liverpool, 23rd December, was towed back disabled; having encountered fearful weather.

THE *Scotland* of Glasgow, from Calcutta for London, put into Dingle Bay in a crippled condition, January 3rd, and will probably become a total wreck.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co.'s steamer *Krishna*, which left here on the 6th instant, made the run across to Aden in six and a half days.

WE hear that a branch of the Bank of Bombay is about to be opened at Nagpore, besides the one now open at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

WE hear that Mr. H. M. Birdwood will leave Bombay to join his new appointment as Senior Assistant Judge at Rutnagherry on or before the 10th February.

THE native troops in Garrison paraded yesterday at 5 P. M., for exercise in drill order, on the parade ground of the 4th Rifles.

YESTERDAY, being the full court day, the business transacted in the Small Cause Court was devoid of any public interest.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Victoria and Albert Museum will be held in the Town Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AN advertisement in another column announces the formation of the London and Bombay Steam Transit Company in London, and states that prospectuses with the names of the provisional committee of directors formed in that city will shortly be issued.

AN inquest was held yesterday at Trinity Chapel Street touching the death of a young Parsee, who fell down a flight of stairs while under the influence of liquor. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE *Bombay Jami-Jamshed* states that the Bombay Reclamation Company intend to purchase the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba for some very important purpose, and have offered ten lacs of rupees for the same.

THERE will be an alteration in the time of running trains on the G. I. P. Railway on and after Monday the 5th February. For particulars we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column.

THE committee appointed by the Judges of the High Court for conducting the Vakeel's examination have selected 210 candidates for undergoing the same. These were examined yesterday orally.

WE understand that Mr. King, Resident Engineer Vehar Water Works, has tendered the resignation of his appointment, which has been accepted by the Municipal Commissioner.

WE understand that the G. I. P. Railway Company have presented a sum of rupees two hundred to Mr. Sheik Hoossein, police inspector in their employ, for the ability and zeal with which he performs his onerous duties.

MR. CHARLES PRESCOTT, who arrived in Bombay by last mail, was sworn yesterday as an attorney before the Acting Chief Justice at the High Court. He joins the firm of Messrs. Keir and Ramsden.

ON 23rd December last, the *Callirrhoe*, a full rigged ship, intended for the East India trade, was launched from the Humber Iron Works. Her length is 218 feet; between perpendiculars, 37 feet 11 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet; tonnage, 1,130. The owner of the *Callirrhoe* is Mr. Bates, of Liverpool.

IT has been ruled by the Municipal Commissioner that no "mandvahs" or canopies on the occasion of marriage ceremonies amongst the natives will be allowed to be erected on the following roads and streets in Bombay:—Girgaum or Breach Candy Road; Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road; Jugjeevan Keeka Street; Musjid Bunder Cross Road; Dongrey Cooley Street, and Sheik Memon Street.

THE case of the Mogul, Hajee Mahomed, who prosecuted his brother-in-law at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday last, for stealing several of his ornaments, was called on again for further enquiry yesterday, when the prosecutor expressed his unwillingness to press the charge any further; but the magistrate considered a *prima facie* case having been made out against the accused, therefore committed him to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

YESTERDAY the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp continued the hearing of an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Anstey in the case of Purbut Ludha and others *vs.* Bharmul Purbut and others. Mr. Marriott (who appeared with Mr. White for the respondents) having concluded a lengthy address in reply, the Court decided to take the evidence of two important witnesses, who had not been called on the original hearing of the suit, and for this purpose adjourned the case till Thursday morning.

The Court then resumed the hearing of an appeal in the case of Purbhoodas Pranjeevundass *vs.* Ramlall Bagheeruth, which was not concluded when the Court rose.

WE call the attention of our readers generally, and the mercantile community in particular, to an advertisement in another column, announcing that the Rev. W. B. Keer has been appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to be harbour Chaplain for Bombay. The entire expenditure connected with which, amounting to about Rs. 500 monthly, will be borne by the "Additional Clergy Fund," under the management of the Bombay Committee of the Propagation Society, who hope that the mercantile firms of this city will be willing to contribute among themselves this sum; and we are assured that several resident partners have already expressed the readiness of their firms to contribute towards the support of this Chaplain. Mr. Keer is expected to arrive by the next mail from England, and therefore the Treasurer to the "Additional Clergy Fund," the Rev. C. D. Du Port, requests all persons who are willing to make an annual subscription specially towards the expenditure of this newly established Chaplaincy, to communicate to him by letter the amount of the annual contribution for which they are willing to make themselves responsible.

OUR attention has been drawn to the paragraph which we extracted from the *Powla* last week, in reference to an appeal to the charitable on behalf of a native woman who was going about the country representing that she was "one of five children born without tongues," and that the "parents were aged, having neither feet, hands, or tongues," and consequently incapable of helping themselves or their families. From what we have now heard we have not the least hesitation in denouncing the whole affair as a gross imposture. A gentleman connected with the medical profession assures us that his attention was some few years since directed to the case of a native boy who had practised on the credulity of some military men with a similar petition to the one put forward by the *Powla* in its last issue, and that when he was about to examine the boy's tongue the youngster made off with the greatest precipitancy. The same urchin, however, subsequently fell into our informant's hands, when he succeeded in making the "dumb speak" by drawing the tongue from its unnatural state of contraction. And on another occasion he frightened a girl into giving utterance from the fear of being operated upon in a similar manner.

FIVE Hindoo merchants of respectable appearance were yesterday placed before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on a charge of trespassing in the compound of the Secretariat. The defendants stated that they were ignorant of any order prohibiting their passing through the compound, and that they would not have gone in had they been aware of any such prohibition. His Worship dismissed the charge as there was no one present to prosecute the defendants. The sepoy who brought them to the Police Court stated that they were given into his charge by a gentleman in the Secretariat. At the same time His Worship remarked that it would be hard if persons who through ignorance passed through the Secretariat compound—which had been made a common thoroughfare several years—were fined; and suggested that the best course for the gentleman in charge of the Secretariat premises to adopt would be to put up a board at the gates, stating that those who passed through, except on business, would be prosecuted; or to order a sepoy to be stationed at the gates to prevent people from passing through them. The public would then soon become aware that the passage through the Secretariat compound was not free, and any one then going by it, without business, notwithstanding the warning, might be prosecuted. The accused were then discharged.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Bhugwan Munsook, Girdhur Coobaie, a woman named Jumna, Munsook Thribowun, Nathoo Jagtajee, and Dewjee Rugoonath, were brought before Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, charged—the first prisoner with stealing Rs. 2,700 in currency notes, and a gold chain worth Rs. 300, the property of Kemchund Lallbhoy, and the other prisoners with receiving them knowing them to have been stolen.

It appears that the prisoner Bhugwan Munsook was in the service of Khemchund Lallbhoy, a clerk to Mr. M. N. Patel. On Mr. Khemchund going home on the evening of the 12th of December, his servant had left his house, and on searching a drawer in which he kept his money he missed twelve currency notes of Rs. 100 each, twelve of Rs. 50 each, thirty-eight of Rs. 20 each, fourteen of Rs. 10 each, and a gold chain worth Rs. 300. The drawer had apparently been opened by means of a false key. As the prosecutor could not find his servant in Bombay he went to Surat, but being unable to find him there either, he returned to Bombay, and on the 15th he was apprehended and a watch and chain, which complainant believed to have been purchased with the stolen money, were found in his possession. On the police being informed of the case, the first named prisoner went with a police officer and the prosecutor to Ahmedabad, and took them to his father's house where he had concealed some of the notes and the chain in the wall and pointed out the parties to whom he had given the remainder. They were identified by the prosecutor as his property, and the full amount was recovered. All the parties, who resided in the prisoner's father's house were then taken into custody and brought to Bombay, in order that the case might undergo investigation. The prisoners reserved their defence, and were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

COTTON EXPORTS.—From a statement prepared by the Board of Revenue, we learn that the quantity of cotton shipped from Calcutta during the month of December, 1865, amounted to tons 5,594, the value being estimated at Rs. 36,39,710-5-6. Of the above quantity, 37,324 cwts were exported to Bombay, and 26,77,407 cwts. to Hong-kong, the remainder having been intended for the United Kingdom. The export during the same month from Balasore was only about three fourths of a cwt.; from Chittagong, Pooree and Cuttack the exports were nil.—*Indian Daily News*, *Jan. 24.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community, it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press*.—*Deccan Herald*, *Jan. 29.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st Jan. 1866.

OPEN 695½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 77,362	1	6
Merchandize	" 328,406	6	5
Total Rs.	405,768	7	11

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S SCHOOL OF ART.

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and Miss Frere, accompanied by Colonel Maxwell, the Hon'ble Mr Ellis, Major Bonus, Mr. Perceval, Major Godfrey Clerk, Captain Leach, and Captain Leith, visited the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Esplanade, on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency and suite were received at the door of the Museum by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, President of the Committee, by the Secretary and several members of the Committee and the Acting Superintendent; the latter conducted the whole party over ten various educational and practical departments. His Excellency having inspected the school several months previous to the present visit, was able to judge for himself of the progress made by the students. The practical departments, in which students are taught to apply their knowledge attracted much attention, the rapid progress made by the wood-engravers, a self-supporting branch of the establishment, was noticed, and the new department under Messrs. Higgins, Kepling and Griffiths created much surprise and gave great satisfaction.

His Excellency and Miss Frere expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit, and promised to return at an early date.

MR. CHAPPLE THE SOLICITOR, AND MR. ANSTEY'S CLIENT.

ON the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp taking their seats at the High Court yesterday to hear cases of appeal,

Mr. Bayley rose and said he was instructed by Mr. Acland, on behalf of the Bombay Law Society, of which Mr. Acland was Chairman, to apply for leave to file certain affidavits in reference to a charge which had been against Mr Edward Chapple, Solicitor, in a suit which was recently tried before the Court. On the occasion to which he referred a charge was made against an officer of the Court——

Mr. Justice Couch (interrupting)—It was expressly stated that if there was any charge to be made against the gentleman you refer to, a special application must be made with regard to it.

Mr. Bayley.—Well, my Lord, it has gone forth that certain things——

His Lordship.—I don't understand. How are we to receive these affidavits? What are we to do with them?

Mr. Bayley—I merely apply to file them.

His Lordship—In what suit or what proceeding are they to be filed?

Mr. Bayley—They are not headed, but I apprehend in a case involving the conduct of an officer of the Court, the Court will allow affidavits to be received.

His Lordship—In what way? It must be in some proceeding if they are to be put on the file. In what suit or proceeding do you make such an application?

Mr. Bayley—My Lord, the charge was made on oath in a suit.

His Lordship—But at present there is no proceeding at all. I do not understand how we are to receive these affidavits or what we are to do with them.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Is it with a view to meet the charges that you make the application?

Mr. Bayley—Yes, with a view to meet the charges, which were made on oath, and afterwards published.

Mr. Justice Couch—The Court has nothing to do with their being published. It was stated that if any charge was made against this gentleman, it must be made by application. If the party had any cause of complaint against him, he ought to have made an application on the subject. Until that is done, I cannot see how we are to receive such an application as this or what we are to do with it.

Mr Justice Westropp—I suppose that you have got all that you wanted, an opportunity of showing the readiness of that gentleman to meet the charges!

Mr. Bayley—Just so.

Mr. Justice Couch—You have the full advantage of that. It would be an unusual and irregular proceeding for us to receive affidavits in the manner in which these are offered. You have shown, however, that the gentleman is ready to meet any complaint that is made against him with an answer.

Mr. Bayley—And has made an affidavit on the subject.

Mr. Justice Couch—I pointed out at the time, that the charge ought to be made by a separate application, so that the gentleman might have an opportunity to answer what was said. It was impossible entirely to avoid an allusion to the matter, but as far as possible it was avoided.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Chapple's affidavit stated as follows:—"That on the 18th day of January inst. a native suitor, accompanied by another native who speaks English, came to my office and requested me to undertake his defence in a certain suit instituted against him by the Brokers' Loan and Discount Company. He handed me a brief statement of his case with a number of documents annexed. I was very busy at the time preparing briefs for the defence in the case of the *Bombay Bank* vs. *Narrayen Tappidass*—counsel having just sent me the written statement. I laid these papers aside, having obtained my client's permission to do so, as the man said that his case was very urgent and required immediate attention, it being already set down for hearing. I at once took up his papers and went through the whole of them attentively, and when I had finished I said, "I think you have got a very good defence. It is my opinion that the promissory note referred to ought to have a mortgage stamp, and I shall lose no time in getting briefs prepared and sent to counsel." The defendant then said, "I wish Mr. Anstey to be employed." I replied that I was not accustomed to be dictated to; that if he entrusted the management of his defence to me, I would conduct it to the best of my ability and judgment; that Mr. Anstey never

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did any business for me; that I usually sent briefs to Mr. Bayley, Mr. White, Mr. Green, Mr. McCulloch and Mr O'Leary; that I had always found them most attentive and zealous, and that I had every reason to be satisfied with their ability. I added that unless he allowed me to select my own counsel, he could take away his papers, and I offered them to him. He said to me, "Very well, send the briefs to any barrister you like. I have no particular wish for Mr. Anstey more than for any other counsel!" But, said he, "Mr. Anstey has got the rest of the papers and I am afraid that he will not give them up to me." I said "Go to Mr. Anstey and ask him, and you may be certain that he will not retain your papers." The man again requested me not to lose any time about his defence and he went away. When he had gone, I again went over the papers most carefully. In about an hour, to the best of my belief, the defendant returned and said that he and his friend had gone to Mr. Anstey and had demanded the other papers, and that he had refused to return them. I asked him had they seen Mr. Anstey in person? Both men said "Yes; we have seen him, and he refused to give us our papers." A native client named Bhowanee, who speaks English fluently, was present at the time, and fearing that I might have been mistaken as to their meaning, I requested him to ask them if they had seen Mr. Anstey himself and if he had refused to return the papers, and they replied to his enquiry, "Yes, he refused to give up the papers." The man then said, "As Mr. Anstey will not give me back my papers, I must take these I gave you to him. I replied that I had put aside important business to attend to him, that I had devoted a good deal of my time to him, and that I had twice most carefully perused the brief he had given me and the documents relating to the case, and therefore that I should be paid a fee of two gold mohurs. He said, "I intend to engage you. I shall again go to Mr. Anstey and endeavour to get my papers from him, and if I get them, I shall return to you and bring you an advance" I said—"Very well; pay me now the two gold mohurs, and if you bring an advance I shall give you credit for that amount. And if you do not bring the advance I shall retain the fee, as I am entitled to it." Mr. John Francis Cleary, who has lately arrived in Bombay with the intention of practising in this city as a Solicitor, was present during the whole time at both interviews, and Bhowanee was present at the last one; and I beg to refer to both their affidavits in corroboration of the statement I have now made."

Corroborative affidavits by Mr. Cleary and Bhowanee Wiswanath were affixed.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY TYRANNY.

THE MCPHERSON AND WALSH FRACAS AT BARODA.

WE are enabled to publish the following correspondence between Captain Walsh 19th N. I. and Major McPherson, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, with the decision of General Tapp on the matter to which the correspondence relates:—

NOTE 1. of *Private Notes.*

Baroda, 22nd Dec.

MY DEAR MCPHERSON,—Last evening you overtook Mrs. Walsh and myself as we were returning from our ride when you shouted out to us in ENGLISH, "Get out of the way, will you." I refrain from making any remark at present, but wait the explanation which I trust you will afford.—Yours sincerely, T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH.

10 o'clock A. M.

P.S.—3 o'clock.—I have waited until now in the hope that unsolicited I might have heard from you.

Answer.—NOTE 2.

MY DEAR WALSH,—The only way in which I can account for you thinking I told you to get out of the way in ENGLISH last evening is by supposing you do not hear very well. What I did say was, "How are you Walsh," which salutation you did not return.—Yours truly,

W. E. MCPHERSON.

NOTE 3.

7 P. M., 22nd December 1865.

MY DEAR WALSH,—I am much surprised at not having received an answer from you to mine written about a quarter past 3 P. M. I consider that you in your note to me replied to as above have done nothing less than accuse me of ungentlemanly behaviour, viz., in having used language that no *gentleman* would be guilty of, when he saw and knew a lady was riding in front of him. Looking on your conduct as inexcusable, I insist upon your at once making me the most ample apology for having done so.—Yours truly,

WALTER ED. MCPHERSON.

NOTE 4.

22nd December.

MY DEAR MCPHERSON,—I was absent from home when your first note reached me and had no opportunity of there replying. Your explanation I am bound to accept, and do so with satisfaction, at the same time as both Mrs. Walsh and myself were under the impression that you had desired us to get out of the way I do not think that you on consideration will think an apology necessary for my having brought the circumstance to your notice. It having resulted in your explaining that you did not use the words to us, consequently I have sincere pleasure in withdrawing my letter, for I would regret to inflict pain on any one.—Yours sincerely,

T. P. B. W.

NOTE 5.

10 P. M., 22nd Dec. 1865.

SIR,—It being my intention to sit up to-night till twelve o'clock, I will give you till that time to answer my note, if I receive no reply from you, you will again hear from me.—Your obedient servant,

W. E. MCPHERSON, Major,
Commanding 19th N. I.

NOTE 6.

10 45 P. M., 22nd Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I will receive no verbal massages from you, unless you reply at once to my last letter dated 10 P. M., 22nd Dec. 1865 satisfactory to me, I will immediately place you under arrest.—Your obedient servant,

W. E. MCPHERSON, Major,
Commanding 19th N. I.

NOTE 7.

SIR,—I forwarded a letter in reply to yours. It is most strange if it has not reached. My servant says he delivered it. Kindly inform me if it has reached you. The heads of it were that I accepted your explanation with satisfaction that and Mrs. Walsh and self were under the impression that you had desired us to get out of the way. That on consideration I did not think you would consider an apology necessary for my having brought the subject to your notice. It having resulted in your explaining that you did not use the words to us, I expressed the sincere pleasure I had in withdrawing my letter as well as the regret I should experience in inflicting pain on any one. I am now under the necessity of respectfully declining in a private letter to enter any more on the matter in question, as you have taken it up officially and speak of placing me in arrest. I have done my best to satisfy you, and must firmly allow the matter to be disposed of by higher authority as you suggest.—Yours faithfully,

11½ P. M., 22nd Dec. — T. P. B. W.

To Major MCPHERSON.

MEMO.

After the preceding note Captain Walsh was placed in arrest between the hours of one and two o'clock A. M. on the 23rd Dec.

NOTE 1 OF OFFICIAL NOTES.

From Captain WALSH, attached H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.,
To the Adj. H. M.'s 19th N. I.

Camp Baroda, 23rd Dec. 1865. 9 o'clock A. M.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will apply to the Commanding Officer for, and furnish me with a written statement containing the precise charge on which I was placed under arrest this morning between the hour of one and two A. M., being roused from my bed for that purpose. I respectfully solicit that on the receipt of this communication the Commanding Officer will allow me the information at once that I seek.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. P. B. WALSH, Capt.,
Attached H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.

NOTE 2.

From the ADJUTANT, 19th Regt. N. I.
To Capt. WALSH, Attached 19th Regt. N. I.

Baroda, 23rd Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this morning and have submitted the same to the Commanding Officer, Major McPherson, who desires me to inform you in reply that it is his intention to send in a charge against you to-morrow. Of course he will not allow you to see it till it is approved of by the Brigadier General Commanding the Division.

2nd The Commanding Officer also desires me to say that he will give you the option of complying with what he has already demanded of you, he will give you till twelve o'clock (noon) to-morrow to consult with your friends on the subject. The Commanding Officer has no wish or desire to influence your conduct on the matter in any way whatever, but he insists and will have from you, as he has already informed you, a most ample apology for your having accused him of conduct of which no man having the feeling and breeding of a gentleman would be guilty of towards a lady.

The Commanding Officer is not at all inclined to rest satisfied with the retraction of your first letter to him.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. WAUDBY, Lt., Adt. 19th N. I.

No. 3.

From Capt. WALSH, Attached 19th Regt. N. I.
To the ADJUTANT H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.

Baroda, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 209, 1865, of this day's date. In reply I have the honour to respectfully request that although the Commanding Officer may not see fit to permit me to see the "charge" which he proposes to forward to the Major General Commanding the Division against me, yet that I may be officially informed why I am at this moment under arrest. I earnestly plead that I am entitled to know for what alleged act or acts this measure has been resorted to.

2nd. May I request to know the wording of a letter that Major McPherson would deem satisfactory, and that would be considered to close this affair fully to the honour of all parties.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. P. B. WALSH.

No. 4.

From the ADJUTANT 19th N. I.
To Captain WALSH, attached 19th N. I.

Baroda, 23rd December 1865.

SIR,—I am desired by the Commanding Officer to inform you that in his opinion the first para. of your letter now under reply requires no explanation whatever, his correspondence with you leaves nothing further to explain.

2nd. With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter the Commanding Officer desires me to say that you ought to know what kind of apology you should make to him without asking him what he considers necessary, he having already informed you what he expected from you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. WAUDBY, Lieutenant,
Adjutant H. M.'s 19th N. I.

No. 5.

From Capt. WALSH, Attached H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
To the ADJUTANT H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.

Camp Baroda, 23rd December 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will lay this letter before the Commanding Officer with the request that Major McPherson may be requested to reply to the following questions:—

2nd When Major McPherson was driving home from the railway station on the 21st instant, and when near the bridge that separates camp from railway, did he make use of the following words in English to any one, or words to such effect,—"Get out of the way, will you."

3rd. As I am under arrest, I have the honour to solicit permission to take morning and evening exercise from to-day.

4th. As I am a prisoner and purpose forwarding on my case to the divisional authorities, I again appeal to the Commanding Officer to inform me, officially or even in a demi official form the reasons and the exact acts for which I am in arrest, in order that I may quote such. Also what parts of my letter of "explanation" "he is not at all inclined" "to rest satisfied with."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, Captain,
Attached 19th Regiment.

No. 6.

From the ADJUTANT 19th N. I.
To Captain WALSH, Attached 19th N. I.

Camp Baroda, 23rd December 1865.

SIR,—I am desired by the Commanding Officer in answer to your letter of to-day to inform you with reference to the 2nd para. of it, that he considers it requires no answer whatever, inasmuch as Mr. Walsh was off and not on the public road, and therefore could not have been in the Commanding Officer's way, and he cannot therefore see by what manner of reasoning you could have applied the expression "Get out of the way, will you," to yourself even if the Commanding Officer had used it.

2nd. In answer to the 3rd para. of your letter I have the honour to inform you that the Commanding Officer has no objection to your taking morning and evening exercise, and you have his permission to do so

3rd. With reference to the 4th para. of your letter, I am directed to tell you that you have already received all the information the Commanding Officer intends to give you on the subject.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. WAUDBY, Lieut., Adjutant.

No. 7.

From Captain WALSH, Attached 19th Regiment.
To the ADJUTANT, 19th Regiment N. I.

Camp Baroda, 8 o'clock P. M., December 23rd 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to own receipt of yours No. 211 of this day's date. My position is that Mr. Walsh was driven off the road. I respectfully urge that I am entitled to a yes or a no to my question, which I again put, viz., when Major McPherson was driving home from the railway station, and when near the bridge that separates the camp from the railway, did he make use of the following words in English to any one or words to such effect, "Get out of the way, will you." I respectfully call upon Major McPherson to acknowledge or deny using those words, and I submit that I am entitled to a reply. I regret to press my question, but your reply just received is no answer at all to the query of my letter. I am deeply pained that this correspondence is so pressed upon me by the circumstances that surround this painful matter. I would gladly sink all in good will if Major McPherson were so disposed. If Major McPherson will not even pen a copy of what he requires I certainly will not again send another explanation to perhaps meet the fate of my first one, which I intended to soothe any hurt feelings, and to be ample for his most keen sense of honour.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. P. B. WALSH.

No. 8.

From the Acting Adjutant H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
To Captain Walsh, Attached to H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.

Camp Baroda, 24th Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I am desired by Major McPherson Commanding H. M. 19th Regiment N. I., to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8 P. M., 23rd Dec. 1865, and to inform you in reply that he has no intention to answer it in any way whatever, and I am commanded by him to tell you that all further correspondence on the subject should cease.

2nd. You have been told that your final decision will be waited for, and, if received, taken into consideration up till as you have already been informed 12 o'clock noon, this day.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JACOB, Lt.,
Acting Adjutant 19th Regt. N. I.

MAJOR McPHERSON'S CASE.

Baroda, 25th Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Officer Commanding at Baroda in order that the whole case may be laid before the Brigadier General Commanding Northern Division of the Army, that I have found it necessary to place Captain Walsh, attached to the Regiment under my command, under arrest on the morning of the 23rd inst. I have the honour to forward the whole correspondence which led to my doing so, which explains fully the whole matter without my doing so, and further I am of opinion that Captain Walsh has accused me of conduct and manner quite the reverse of those in vogue among gentlemen, and as he has refused to make me what I think I am entitled to—an ample apology for having done so—I conceive I had no other course than to act as I have done, and leave the case in the hands of the Brigadier General.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. E. MCPHERSON,
Commanding H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.

To Staff Officer, Baroda.

MAJOR McPHERSON'S REPORT.

Baroda, 26th Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I am in receipt of memo. Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Ahmedabad, dated Dec. 25th, 1865, and in reply have the honour to report that I just received it this morning at the time I had made copies of the correspondence between Captain Walsh and myself and was about to forward the same.

2nd. With reference to the 5th para. of the memo. now under reply, I beg to state that I have closed and sent on the papers as early as I am able.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. E. MCPHERSON, Major,
Commanding H. M.'s 19th Regt.

To the Staff Officer, Baroda.

Baroda, 28th Dec. 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the officer commanding the station that according to orders received from Divisional Head Quarters by telegram about 5 P. M yesterday I immediately released Captain Walsh, attached H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I., from arrest.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. E. MCPHERSON, Major,
Commanding H. M.'s 19th Regt.

To the Staff Officer, Baroda.

CAPTAIN WALSH'S CASE.

From Captain Walsh, Attached H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
To the Assistant Adjutant General, N. D. A.

Camp Baroda, December 24th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Major General Commanding the Division, that I am under arrest. I was so placed on the 23rd instant at the extraordinary hour of between one and two o'clock A. M., being roused from my bed for that purpose and the repose of my family being thus disturbed.

2nd. My sword was demanded from me by the Adjutant of the corps, who informed me that he did so by command of Major McPherson, who is in temporary command of the 19th Regt. N. I. during the absence on leave of Colonel Green, but that he could not inform me on what charge he made me a prisoner.

3rd. I have now to tender to the Major General the expression of my deep regret for having to report this matter direct instead of through the more usual manner that of the Officer Commanding, Major McPherson has commanded me to cease corresponding, and if I continue to do so he may arraign me on a charge of disobedience of orders. I have applied repeatedly (as will be noticed in copies of letters herewith forwarded) for an "Official" intimation of the alleged act or acts for which this measure has been resorted to. I have applied to be furnished with a written statement containing the "precise charge for which I was put under arrest this morning 23rd Dec. between the hours of 1 and 2 A.M., having been roused from my bed for that purpose. Again, in a third letter I intimate that being a prisoner and purposing to forward on my case to the Divisional authorities, that I would appeal to be informed officially or even in demi-official form of the reasons and the exact acts for which I am in arrest in order that I might quote them. But all to no purpose have been these repeated but respectful applications. Under these circumstances I see no relief but through an earnest and respectful appeal to the Major General; and I trust that the above reasons accompanied by my apology may be considered as an excuse for what otherwise might be regarded as a want of respect or ignorance of the usual etiquette.

4th. Of course I do not know what charge Major McPherson may send in, but from the correspondence, it may be assumed that it will be for not offering to him an apology to the full extent he requires. I feel sure that the explanation I have presented to him will be regarded most full and even more full than the general terms of apologies adopted between military men. Should this view turn out to be correct, I rather surmise I should say that it would be evident that I am prisoner, because what I am offered is not as abject as what Major McPherson would insist upon, or in other words I remain under arrest because I do not stultify myself by going to the length he requires. Major McPherson constituted himself the judge of what should be deemed satisfactory. I applied to him to favour me with the wording of a letter that he should consider satisfactory as well as should "close this affair fully to the honour of all parties," but Major McPherson refuses even to dictate when asked the words of an apology that he would accept. I might therefore write fifty apologies and he might not accept any one of them. Indeed from the Acting Adjutant's letter of the 24th instant it would appear that I have not any security that the strongest letter (vide page of correspondence) I could pen would be accepted, for in the communication referred to it is stated that what I might "do in that way would be taken into consideration," and upon consideration Major McPherson might decide that he was not satisfied. Major McPherson's evident intent is to involve me in a correspondence and to extract another letter from me by the pressure of my arrest. What objection Major McPherson can have to give a copy of what he requires I do not see. It is true I did not pledge myself to adopt such, but it must be apparent that I took every step that lay in my power to place the matter in a course of arrangement, and it is also apparent that I was willing to go to any extent consistent with the preservation of my own honour and the maintenance of his own also.

5th. Major McPherson before my arrest held over me the threat of an immediate arrest to obtain the description of letter he wished to possess from me. While I am a prisoner he holds over my head a threat that he will send in a charge against me unless I comply with his wishes and give what he considers an ample apology. He disclaims any wish to influence my conduct in the matter, yet all his letters would appear to breathe the one sentiment and to show a determination to coerce me by the authority invested in him.

6th. I would point out that Major McPherson has nowhere accused me of dishonourable conduct. This is made plain by the mere demand of an apology which he could not call for had I behaved in any way inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman. Had I so forgotten myself the matter would have been one for review by a higher authority than Major McPherson, and no apology would purge really ungentlemanly conduct, and Major McPherson could not have appeared to let me off upon an apology that would merely satisfy his own feelings, for it cannot be put that satisfying Major McPherson's private feelings could relieve me from the responsibility I would have incurred had I acted unlike a gentleman; under these circumstances I would respectfully ask a release from arrest It is an extreme and very severe measure, and has been adopted upon very slight grounds.

Major McPherson might have reported the matter to the Major General before he so acted. I believe that as a general rule the usage of the service is that no officer shall be placed in arrest unless the matter be first reported to higher authority unless the case be one that renders the restraint of the accused immediately necessary. I very humbly submit to the Major General that I have not acted in any way so as to merit the degradation I am now undergoing. I would also attract notice to the fact that as the origin of this matter was one not of an official nature but that it was rather a private matter and unconnected with military duty, that Major McPherson should not have treated with me privately and then suddenly have adopted his seniority, but that he should have sent on the matter to Divisional Head Quarters instead of having hastily put me into arrest, which the rules of Her Majesty's service expressly say should not be done.

There is no doubt but that Major McPherson used the words, "Get out of the way, will you," in English when he overtook Mrs. Walsh and myself. We understood the words to have been applied to us, no other English persons being on the road in his way. The noise and rattle of Major McPherson's vehicle and its pace drove Mrs. Walsh off the road. After passing us Major McPherson called out something, but we could not distinguish what it was. I therefore wrote the letter that called forth the entire of this correspondence consequent upon our impression that the words were used to us. When Major McPherson denied using them to us; and mark he nowhere denies using them, though he denies their application as to us, I wrote a letter which I beg to call special attention to. That letter contains what I venture to say is a most full explanation and a satisfactory withdrawal of anything that might have hurt Major McPherson's feelings. I said "Your explanation I am bound to accept, and do so with satisfaction," that is that I accepted his word that he did not address those words to us. I excused myself for having brought them to his notice on the grounds of my impression, but I went much further. I withdrew my letter, consequently placing Major McPherson in the same position as though he had never been accused of using them (the words alleged) to us, but I went on in the same letter and expressed the regret I would experience in inflicting pain. I said, "I have sincere pleasure in withdrawing my letter." Now I do ask was not that the right and proper termination of this matter. Major McPherson had explained and I had fully withdrawn and in terms so handsome that the matter ought to be considered at an end. With such a document in his possession Major McPherson was protected fully. If so, then my subsequent arrest would appear to be an act that I trust may be considered to have been an unreasonable exercise of power on the part of Major Mcpherson. What does the whole of Major McPherson's case appear to be? that he used to some one the words but not to us. This is apparent from the manner in which Major McPherson avoids the question—did he use them at all? In one letter the question is put direct and the reply is not direct. It is thus replied to, "He cannot therefore see by what manner of reasoning you could have applied the expression "Get out of the way, will you," to yourself even if the Commanding Officer had used it." This certainly is no denial. In a letter of the Adjutant, 24th inst., in reply to one of mine asking and insisting on a direct reply to my question in this important point the Adjutant by command states that the Commanding Officer "has no intention to answer it in any way whatever." I do respectfully say that being in arrest and not having had an opportunity to bring out the facts on a Court of Inquiry, I am entitled to a reply. If I was under a misapprehension on the point, why did not Major McPherson set me right? Any one can see how my heart stood in the matter. The Great Lord Mansfield said "Great latitude will be allowed for misapprehension or mistake." I believe I made no mistake as to their use if I did mistake as to whom they were addressed. My very full and first earnest explanation ought to be held as an *amende*. But I repeated the same, and have done all in my power to satisfy Major McPherson. He, on the other hand, will give no reasons or answers to important questions. In one letter from the Adjutant I am thus spoken to, although I have been courteous all through. "You have already received all the information the Commanding Officer intends to give you on the subject." In conclusion, all that I shall point out is that having felt myself aggrieved I was bound to call for an explanation. That I did so in mild language and that I was justified in bringing the matter to Major McPherson's notice. I would point out that my having done so gave Major McPherson the opportunity of explaining that he did not use the words to us. Had I been silent, he would have rested under the imputation in my eyes of having been rude. Having heard his reply I fully accepted his statement, and fully withdraw my letter. I do press this point because it shows how ready and quick I was to frankly and fully do right by him on his own statement at once. Major McPherson's first letter is remarkable, inasmuch as in there is no indication that he was offended at my seeking and explanation. He does not then say he is wounded in feeling, nor does he then think he is entitled to an apology; for he did not ask for one. He only complains of supposing I do not hear very well, and he thinks that was the reason I thought he told me to get out of the way. Why did not Major McPherson then put me in arrest? Why did he not in that first letter demand from me what he insisted upon in his second one? It took Major McPherson many hours to find out he was insulted, and it took him many more to come to the conclusion that he ought in the middle of the night to call me up and to make me a prisoner for writing a letter that he alleges he thought I did write because I had mistook him in consequence of not hearing very well. Major McPherson on his own showing therefore has made me a prisoner for a mistake that he alleges I made, because, as he supposes, "You do not hear very well." Most emphatically do I urge the Major General to release me, and not to allow me to remain without my sword even if I have made a mistake.

Major McPherson no doubt feels that such would not be a valid reason for my continued imprisonment. Hence my anxiety to obtain from him officially his reasons for my arrest, and hence his determination not to give them and his pressure to get an apology from me that would enable him to release me and thus prevent by reporting him for treatment of me that I venture to submit is most unexampled.

My position in this corps is painful. I will not enter on that now, but if necessary will do so Perhaps, also, were I to mention the fact of Major McPherson coming down to the parade ground in a morning coat and hunting whip, and when Captain Barras was drilling me, (Major McPherson ordered me to drill) interfering and drilling me in this costume also. These things and others are trying to an old officer's feelings, but I have not complained, as I have no wish to quarrel. I cannot however allow myself to be forced from this corps by Major McPherson's treatment of me on this occasion, and I respectfully ask the Major General to allow me to return to my duty.

I have to ask pardon for the length of this letter and for the scrawling appearance of it, pressed as I am to get the correspondence ready in time for post.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, Captain,
Attached 19th Regt. N. I.

THE decision of General Tapp was conveyed in a letter from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army under date 2nd January, 1866. The substance of General Tapp's decision dated 27th October is as follows. General Tapp considered that Major McPherson had contravened the orders of the army 1861, on the subject of arrest by placing Captain Walsh, attached 19th Regt., in arrest. That he should have waited until Colonel Green returned. That Major McPherson hastily placed Captain Walsh in arrest which he was not justified in doing. That he ought not to have *decided a case in which he himself was concerned.* That Major McPherson *had acted indelicately in turning a married officer out of bed at the hour of 1½ o'clock a. m.* That Major McPherson had taken advantage of his temporary position to place Captain Walsh in arrest which he should not have done. Consequently that he the Major General felt it his duty not to allow Captain Walsh to remain in arrest a moment longer than was necessary, and had ordered his release by telegraph. The Major General considered Captain Walsh had in two notes offered an apology. The General thought that Captain Walsh should recall the expression in a letter of his which intimated that he was bound to accept Major McPherson's explanation. He also thought Captain Walsh had committed an error in forwarding on the correspondence direct, instead of through the proper channel.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH JAN.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

PETTY ASSAULT.—Mr. Robert Turner, a person employed by the Bombay Gas Company, was charged by Luximon, a Hindoo, with assaulting him on the 29th inst.

The complainant, who is employed in the warehouse of a native trader, said that on the previous day he went to fetch some water from a water pipe at Mody Bazaar. While filling his pot, the defendant came up and said something in English which complainant did not understand; after filling his pot, he was going away when the defendant boxed his ears twice and struck him in the side, and then caught him by the throat.

In cross-examination, the complainant denied that he had given his assailant any provocation.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but said in extenuation of his conduct that he was examining the "water pipes," and as the complainant would not get out of his way and interfered with his business he was obliged to use force.

His Worship considered that this was no justification of the defendant's conduct, and fined him Rs. 10.

A DANGEROUS CASE.—James Salay, seaman of the British ship *Tornado*, was charged with using threatening language towards Mr. James Ovens, chief officer of that ship.

The complainant said that on the previous evening the prisoner was quarrelling with another seaman on board the ship, when he (Mr. Ovens) went forward and told him to keep quiet. The prisoner then threatened him, saying that if he was taken in that ship to sea he would sink her, as there were many dark nights between Bombay and Liverpool. He also threatened the complainant that if he lifted his hand against him he would plunge his knife up to the handle in his (complainant's) heart. The prisoner was drunk. Complainant told him to desist but he refused. Complainant added that the prisoner was a man of bad character, and that the bruises on his face were caused by his fighting with the other sailors.

The prisoner in his defence pleaded that he was drunk.

His Worship told him that drunkenness was no excuse for any offence, and he should send him to the House of Correction with hard labour for two weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—30TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Two Hindoos, named Ramsing Ramchund and Prag Luxamon, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing a piece of cloth, of the value of six rupees, the property of one Purshoo Anunda.

The cloth was placed in the prosecutor's shop near the entrance for show, and while he was engaged in folding some of his goods, the prisoners attempted to walk off with the cloth in question, but they failed in their endeavours, as one of them was secured by the complainant, and the other by his servant. They both were then made over to the police.

The prisoners denied the charge, but His Worship adjudged them guilty, and sentenced each to receive twelve stripes. The punishment to be inflicted in the Bhendy Bazaar Road where the robbery was committed.

THEFT OF COTTON GOODS.—Oomrao Jalum was charged yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, with the theft of two cotton sheets, of the value of two rupees, the property of one Gunnee Manajee.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant left the sheets in question on the morning of Monday last in his cart, and missed them the same afternoon. He reported the theft to the police and the accused was arrested.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to receive twelve stripes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SURAT RAILWAY STATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the letter of your correspondent from Baroda in this morning's issue are some remarks on the refreshment rooms at the Railway Station at Surat, which, as they are calculated to do undeserved harm to the respectable man who keeps them, Hormusji Bhickaji, I think ought not to pass unnoticed. I recently passed a night and the greater part of the following day at these rooms, and I must say that I found no instance of the dirt &c. mentioned in your correspondent's letter. On the contrary the accommodation is good, and the eatables and drinkables, in which matters I am somewhat fastidious, are of a class far superior to what one generally gets *en route* in India. The people are civil, the charges not high, and the convenience of remaining at the station instead of going more than a mile away through the city to the Travellers' Bungalow a great consideration.

DASH.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is at the present moment an intense feeling of dissatisfaction, uneasiness, and alarm prevailing throughout the length and breadth of this island, at the extraordinary conduct (to say the least) of the newly appointed Municipal Commissioner, and not without cause. He has been assessing houses and other buildings in Bombay at exorbitant, I had almost said, fancy, rates; and, as I understand, persists, notwithstanding the production of conclusive proof of such surcharges, in putting on such high valuation.

Now, I am not aware under what section of the Municipal Act the Commissioner proceeds to act in this arbitrary manner, or by what law he is permitted to perpetrate so gross an act of folly apparently with impunity. True, the Municipal exchequer is just now at a very low ebb, and needs replenishing; but is that a reason why he should endeavour, and be allowed, to extort, as it were, *nolens volens*, from the community by unfair and unjustifiable means the wherewithal to fill the Municipal coffers, so as to be enabled to lavish and squander the Municipal Funds in the way he thinks proper?

Now, if I possess a house which fetches a rent of, say Rs. 100 per month, I have, as a loyal member of the community and as a good citizen, no objection to contribute, as my share, towards any real and necessary improvement conducive to the general good, a fair percentage, which may be fixed by law, on the *actual amount* I realize on my house, which in the case instanced, is Rs. 1,200 per annum. A percentage on this amount is fair and proper, and nobody will object to it. But when the Commissioner, disregarding the proof I adduce of the rent I receive, and setting the law and public opinion at defiance, proceeds to assess my house at Rs. 3,000 and persists in this surcharge, then I consider that he is doing an unjustifiable act, unsanctioned by law, and I have good reason to complain, nay more, to resist, by all justifiable means, the gross and unlawful imposition.

As it is, the former rate has been doubled, and whereas we formerly paid only 5 per cent. we are now charged 10 per cent., and notwithstanding, we are, it seems, to pay this enhanced rate, not, as has been the custom heretofore, on the actual amount of rent realized, (which is fair enough and unobjectionable in principle) but on any amount of surcharge which the omnipotent Commissioner may, in his caprice choose to impose!! Are we tamely to submit to this gross imposition, or complain only "with 'bated breath and whispering humbleness?" Surely not.

Putting the legality or illegality of the act out of the question, it is clear that, though the rich can perhaps afford to pay the surcharge, to the poor and those in indifferent or limited circumstances it is actual ruin. This will be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs! It cannot be denied that the prosperity of the people constitutes the prosperity and stability of a Government or a Municipality. If you impoverish the people by unjust and ruinous taxation, it is clear the people will no longer be in a position to pay the tax or to support you. But the question really is, can the Municipal Commissioner legally enforce any arbitrary assessment he chooses to impose? If so, there is an end of the matter, so far as he is concerned, and the law must be altered. If he cannot, and the imposition be illegal and unwarranted, resistance is then a duty that the community owes to itself, and it must be roused to action.

Let the Municipal Commissioner understand once for all and beware, that if, in virtue of his office and position, he attempt to impose illegal or arbitrary taxes or assessments on the people and carry everything with a high hand, he will soon find that it will soon engender such an amount of discontent and disgust throughout Bombay, as may in course of time grow into an incurable resentment in the minds of an otherwise quiet and peaceable population, a resentment that, if goaded on to madness and exasperation by acts of injustice and oppression, may not stop at the sacrifice of a Municipal Commissioner or his myrmidons, but assume more formidable dimensions or a more serious aspect, and eventuate in acts and excesses, which every good man would wish to prevent or pray to avert, when prayer, like that of the doomed, will be found unavailing and repentance come too late. Let the Commissioner read this and ponder, and be induced to retrieve the error he has committed, for remember, that even a crawling worm will, if trampled upon, turn round and sting!

VERITAS.

Bombay, 29th January.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I really think that the one among the many results of the new Municipal Act will be to render Bombay simply uninhabitable. It may be all very well for the Municipal Commissioner to come out periodically with his grand advertisements; but when we are coolly told, that we have to pay 4 rupees for a Municipal bhungy where we hitherto paid only one rupee in all our lives, it certainly does not look all very well. Let the Municipal Commissioner take a note of this.

GUN-FIRE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OUDH, 23RD JANUARY.

A CURIOUS document has just come into my possession. It is no other than the "mode of procedure," presented for the guidance of the talookdar magistrates in Oudh. Here it is in all its "original integrity":—

"*Mode of procedure.*—The talookdar magistrate must hold open court in a barradurree, or other convenient place, at certain hours between sunrise and sun-set, and any one may be allowed to enter.

"He will use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and Persian: 'kutchery of Rajah ——— talookdar of ——— or owner of ———, assistant magistrate.'

"Eight badges will be supplied to him to be worn by his servants as chuprassees or muskooree peons. As a general rule he will summon witnesses and defendants through the police, but in petty misdemeanour, where it is right the complainant should bear the expenses of subpœna, he may summon them by muskooree peons.

"The talookdar-magistrate must, in all trials in judicial investigations, interrogate the witnesses himself, and take down their depositions, and the statement of the defendant in writing, with his own hand, and his decision will be recorded in the same way. If he is ignorant of the Oordoo character, he can use the Hindee, and an Oordoo translation of the proceedings must be attached. But as this process would cause delay, it would be better that a son, nephew, or near ralative may be allowed to write for him. All interrogatories must, however, be put by him. No approach to the old condemned system of deposition writing can be permitted.

"The witnesses should not be kept waiting, but they should be dismissed when the evidence has been taken; but a witness who prevaricates or withholds the truth, may be detained.

"He should endeavour to record evidence in concise terms, not allowing the witnesses to go off irrelevant topics, but should confine them to the matter at issue.

"He must take down the confession of prisoners in the presented form annexed, and he should record as nearly as possible the exact words of the prisoners.

"Plaintiffs and witnesses must be sworn on the Koran or Ganges water, or in the manner most binding in their consciences. Defendants must never be sworn.

"He must give copies of his order to parties applying for them, on their furnishing the usual stamp paper, and paying the cost of transcription at the rate in force in the district.

"When the talookdar-magistrate has himself sentenced a prisoner, he will return any stolen property to the owner, but if the case is sent on to the Deputy Commissioner for orders, he will retain it until the orders are received.

"On giving up the property to the owner, he will take a receipt for it. If it consist of live-stock, it should be made over to the owner while the case is under investigation; but the owner will not be at liberty to remove it from the neighbourhood of the talookdar's court until the case is disposed of.

"All fines he will remit to the tehseel.

"He will submit monthly the following returns to the Deputy Commissioner:—A return of fines imposed by him; a return of cases pending before him at the close of the month; a register of cases decided; and a return of charges incurred in dieting prisoners and witnesses entitled to subsistence allowance in the shape of compensation."

I have no idea who is the author of this curious document, but have little hesitation in saying that, had it been Mr. Wingfield, the memory of Lindlay Murray would have been better respected. It will be seen that due provision is made for the talookdar who is ignorant of Oordoo language, who can, in fact, neither read nor write any language, and there are not a few, I believe, amongst these talookdar-magistrates who are so illiterate. But the funniest part of the programme is the mode prescribed for conducting trials. I wonder if the absurdity here apparent has ever been surpassed. To enjoin an uneducated man to display learning, shows about as much erudition in the framer of these rules, as might be expected to be exhibited by men who are innocent of the alphabet of their mother tongue. Near relatives amongst natives are often at more deadly strife with each other than persons who are not of the same kith and kin; and though to serve a common end successfully—blindfold the Government, for instance, in certain matters—they may dissemble to perfection, yet, when the veil of duplicity and hypocrisy is rent, the evil will, as it always does, manifest itself in all its wonted hideousness. Besides this permission, for a son or a nephew to read and write for him, involves a direct and palpable contradiction of a preceding rule, which enjoins that he, the talookdar magistrate, shall take down depositions in writing *with his own hand*—four words of precision rendered perfectly supererogatory by the immunity from their observance permitted by a subsequent rule. If the talookdar magistrate is ignorant of Oordoo, he may use the Hindee character; and if both, somebody else may do the needful for him; but all interrogatories must nevertheless be put by him.

The talookdar magistrate is, moreover, required to record evidence in concise terms and not allow witnesses to go off on irrelevant topics. Good; but this anticipates the possession by the talookdar magistrate of an amount of legal knowledge, especially of the law of evidence, of which most common-sense people would think it absurd to look for in men who have never in their lives experienced what law of any kind is. The system is, however, said to be working well; but for this we have only the word of the officials, who have too much regard for their own situations not to chime in with the views of their Chief.

CALCUTTA, 23RD JANUARY.

WE have lately had some notabilities amongst us, in the shape of the Rajahs of Rewah and Bhurtpore, who—besides enjoying the distinguished favour of personal interviews with the Viceroy, and chewing the usual abomination of pawn and betelnut,—have been airing themselves about the streets of Calcutta, followed by a large motley train of tagrag and bobtail, to the great annoyance of the quiet denizens of this our city. The partiality which Indian Chiefs and their followers evince for scraggy old horses and jingling tumbledown-barouches, is one of those things which no fellow can understand, and I am seriously thinking of referring the question to the British India Association for solution. The discussion to which such a question must give rise, would be a highly interesting one, seeing that the partiality is so strong, as to ignore the existence of excellent horses and first-rate conveyances by English makers. There is something so incongruous in the appearance of a number of men arrayed in purple and fine linen, to say nothing of real gold brocade and magnificent shawls, eating the air in carriages hideously musical and nearly innocent of all paint, that the subject cannot but prove profoundly interesting to the philosophical mind; and as every "educated native" is, at least in his own estimation, a philosopher, the question is one exactly suited to his "analytical intellect." I confess that I do not exactly understand what that means, perhaps, because I am not a philosopher, but as educated Bengalees do, (vide the *Hindoo Patriot's passion*) my ignorance does not much matter. Their "analytical mind," however, has not done well for them in the matter of their remonstrance with the Viceroy's Legislative Council *in re* the Native Christian's re-marriage Bill. By their interference in behalf of the poor Hindoo wife, that "Mariana by the moated grange," they have made her case infinitely worse than it would have been under the Bill, as it originally stood. The Legislature at first proposed, that in the event of her refusing to join her converted husband, the latter, whilst at liberty to marry another, should still be bound to maintain her, thus making her independent of the distress and poverty which are so frequently caused by the death of parents and near relatives. She was also to receive from his estate, on his demise, her share as first wife. The interference of the British Indian Association has deprived her of this, poor girl, for it has now been decided, that in the event of her refusal to live with him, the magistrate of the district is to pronounce a divorce between the two, which cuts her off from anything like maintenance, when the dark and evil days come of desertion on the part of sordid heathen relatives, or of their death. The life of a Hindoo widow is of all things the most terrible, and as the conversion and divorce of her husband cause her to be regarded as such by all her heathen relatives, the prospect before her is a gloomy one indeed. But up to this time there was one ray of light and hope in her otherwise murky sky, for the maintenance which her converted husband would have had to give her, would have lightened her burden to some extent, and made her independent *pro tanto* of her relatives by whom her maintenance would always be regarded as a horrid nuisance. This door of hope has now been closed, and she has nothing more before her but one long course of unmixed misery. But this is not all. Under the provisions of the will, as it originally stood, she was to be allowed to retain her children for at least three years. The time was but short it is true, yet it was something for a mother's heart, to cling to her little ones for three years. The British Indian Association interfered, and protested against this clause of the Bill, and the consequence is that it has been struck out, to make room for one which takes away her children altogether, for it is now prescribed that the general law of India which regulates the custody and guardianship of children shall be allowed to take its course. Under this law, the children are always placed in the hands of the father, except when it can be shown and proved that he is a bad and immoral character, and as Christian converts are rarely, especially at the time of conversion, dissipated ruffians, it follows that the poor heathen wife must lose her husband and children at a blow. She may well say, "Save me from my friends!" I can see but one little spot of light in this matter. It is just possible that her maternal feelings may compel her to follow her children, and thus assume her legitimate place at the head of her husband's household. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and I am inclined to think that in the majority of instances, this will be the case.

Scindiah is expected here daily. His case is a strange one. Ever since the death of his son he has been wandering restlessly about the country, incapable of setting down to anything or taking relish in any. The lad whom he has adopted and to whom he has made over the administration of the country, is unfit for the post, and the Government have refused to recognise the arrangement in any way. I believe he is already surrounded by those foul parasites that are so abundant in every native court, and as he is quite a youngster and has the command of any amount of money there is every probability of wine and women bringing him to an untimely end. Scindiah is exceedingly chagrined I hear, at the Government refusal to recognise this urchin, although the agent to the Governor General was present at his installation. But the Maharajah has a still more serious ground of complaint, and that is the persistent refusal of the Government to let him have his celebrated Fort again. On political grounds this is quite intelligible, but the difficulty is to defend it on the higher ground of morality and honesty. We made him a present of a battery of artillery instead; but he very naturally refuses to see anything like an equivalent in the gift. The fort he can keep and defend, but the battery can be taken away or stormed at any time, and it is not surprising therefore that Scindiah does not attach any particular value to it. On the other hand, to place a citadel which might by skilful engineering be made impregnable in the hands of a native sovereign, for the fidelity of whose successor there is no one to vouch, would be a piece of rashness and folly which I hope the Government will never perpetrate. It is doubtless "hard times" in the eyes of Scindiah that he should lose his fort, but the events of the mutiny showed that he had no real control over his own army. It is perfectly true that he restrained that army at a time when by its assistance the Neemuch brigade of mutineers would have taken Agra at the point of the bayonet, but he finally failed to keep them in Gwalior, whence they issued and nearly drove us out of Cawnpore at an exceedingly critical juncture. Havelock and his handful of men had been shut up in Lucknow, and Sir Colin Campbell had only just rescued them, when, if the Gwalior mutineers had succeeded in dislodging us from Cawnpore, our force would have been between two fires, the sepoy army in Lucknow and the triumphant Gwalior troops on the other. We should have been trampled to death between them. There never can be any security for the loyalty of a native chief, much less of his army, and, therefore, looking at the question from a purely political point of view, the Governor General does right in refusing to surrender the fort of Gwalior.

You will have seen by the papers that Dr. Hathaway, the Governor General's Private Secretary, leaves by to-day's steamer, and you, in common with others, are most likely under the impression that this movement is merely the result of sickness or other natural or official causes such as are generally found operating when big-wigs leave the country. If you think so, you are slightly out in your reckoning, for this sudden move has been dictated by nothing less than a very pretty quarrel which that most detested of Private Secretaries has had with the most patient of Viceroys. A very large portion of the odium which is now heaped upon the Viceroy is the work of his hands, and the charges of penuriousness, &c., &c., which have been levelled at the Viceroy have been elicited by the Secretary's own miserly habits. It is true that Sir John cares nothing for eating and drinking, his habits have been plain and simple for years, and he has accordingly lost all relish for kickshaws and French dishes; but he never thought it necessary to compel his guests to suit their palates to his tastes, or drink sour wine because he drinks none at all. If the hospitalities of Government House have not been what they were in the days of Dalhousie, society has no one to thank but Dr. Hathaway and his execrable stinginess.

GUZERAT, 28TH JANUARY.

I SEE you have published a letter signed "Gaekwaree," which the writer puts forward as a "slight comment" on your recent article on the retirement of Colonel Wallace from the post of Resident. As "Gaekwaree," though writing from Rajcote, would give himself out as an authority on the state of Baroda, perhaps a few lines from me may not be out of place, in order to correct some of his statements. The writer takes offence at the word "huge," which you applied to the army of the Gaekwar, and states that the strength is under 4,000 of all arms. Now it is so far true, that the regiments which are in garrison at the city of Baroda, may not greatly exceed that number, but if the horsemen, and the sort of irregular troops which are scattered over the country, and the reserves as they may be termed, which consist of armed and half trained dependants, who are bound to serve whenever called upon, forming a species of rough militia, though not regularly organized—if all these be taken into consideration, the number will be so great as to be well described as "huge." The writer states that he was at one time in the Gaekwar's army, if so, his opinion of his former service does not show any great *esprit de corps* on his part. That these troops are drilled and taught on our model, there is no doubt, and their efficiency is very surprising, reflecting credit on their commander who bears a commission as a general from the Gaekwar; but pleasing as this may be to H. H., you are right in saying that it is too large an army for the purpose for which it is required. "Gaekwaree" also endeavours to discredit your assertion that "Baroda is a refuge for budmashes;" he does not exactly deny it, but would convey the impression that it is not so. Afterwards, however, giving it as his opinion that it is a good thing for our Government, that the Gaekwar should take into his service the bad characters alluded to. This is of course an opinion which he has a right to hold if he likes, but he must be very foolish if he supposes the puplic care to know his ideas on these subjects. The fact is that Baroda is at the present moment full of men who, it is well known, dare not show their faces at their homes, having committed offences against our laws, and numbers of them having figured in the events of 1857. "Gaekwaree," at the commencement of his letter, denies that Baroda is a "hotbed of vice": perhaps his ideas of conduct and vice are different to the rest of the world. There was an individual here, sometime ago, in the service of the Gaekwar, who for certain reasons ceased to belong to it, left for Rajcote, and his antecedents hardly render him a competent person to decide the question of vice or no vice. One of his noble actions some years ago was, on being remonstrated with by his mother for notorious ill-conduct, to strike with his fist the woman who bore him; for this cowardly assault Captain La Touche, an excellent man, and Bazaar Master, felt himself obliged to sentence the offender to a certain number of lashes, (I forget how many), and the salutary punishment was carried out. Many other instances of ill-conduct might be mentioned, but one is quite enough, and ought to suggest to "Gaekwaree" the propriety of ceasing to trouble the public with letters attempting to disprove facts patent to all.

Nothing of any consequence has taken place in the station since my last letter, a robbery of a gun from Mr. Stewart's, C. S., house under peculiarly impudent circumstances, being the only incident worth recording. Two Europeans of the *genus loafer* came up here, and in the absence of Mr. Stewart called at the house, getting into conversation with the puggy or watchman, one of the chaps then makes some excuse and goes away, leaving his *confrère* talking, he creeps back to the other side of the house and effects an entry, takes the gun, which happened to be the only available article in the way, and makes himself scarce. As soon as the loss was discovered a hue and cry was set up, which resulted in the capture of the offenders half way between this and Kaira.

BELGAUM, 27TH JANUARY.

WE were yesterday aroused from our ordinary lethargy by a theatrical performance given by the 26th Cameronians. The evening opened with the "Wonderful Woman," whose part was wonderfully well taken by a man that managed to make himself look uncommonly like Mrs. Charles Matthews. Cecile was as awkward and gawky a young lady on the stage as any bread and butter Miss ever was in real life. The Marquis de Millefleurs was excellently acted, but the best of all the characters was Crepin the Cobbler. Should the trade of cobbling grow bad, he might make himself illustrious on the London boards without much difficulty. At the termination of the "Wonderful Woman," we had a comic rendering of the comic song "Slap Bang." The singer was exquisitely adapted to comic singing in dress and get up—an immense pair of green spectacles, and a still more immense pair of collars, and a most immense pair of gloves, when coupled with a much-bearded face and neck-tie extending from shoulder to shoulder, drew inextinguishable laughter from his beholders as from his auditors. After this, the curtain rose for the screeming farce "Steeple Chase," the fault of which is, that it hardly gives a single opportunity for the display of histrionic art to any one but Mr. Tittums. His character was so well taken that the play was a thorough success, but it would have been better if a great deal of alteration in the libretto had been made. The Cameronians have been here but a short time, and this is the first entertainment; we can but congratulate them on its success, and venture to hope, that they will try to enliven the station frequently.

There are rumours flying about that Belgaum is to be bodily given up to Madras. Can any of your readers tell us if, in such a case, we shall be given up also, or if we shall be handed over to the Madras authority. We are not very brilliant or jovial here at present, but thank heaven we are cool and live in a pleasant part of the country. It is a great misfortune that a much larger number of the European soldiers cannot be quartered here. The great drawback to the station is its expensiveness. Our prices are as high almost as yours of Bombay. The only cheap things are beef and house-rent. Grain is extortionately dear; the land being almost entirely given up to cotton. It is difficult to imagine what advantage the cultivators derive from their riches. I have heard of one man near here who has silver tires to his bullock cart wheels, and of another who puts his oxen under a massy yoke of the same precious metal. Such folly can but look forward to substituting gold in its place, the very culmination of an illiterate native's hopes in his sublunary existence.

Though so far away in the jungles, I venture to give Bombay speculators a word of advice. As soon as their money affairs are well settled, some of them had better adopt the plan just starting into use in England, and institute some "stores," as they are called in America. We have suffered the curse of paying three times too much for everything too long, and it only wants a little public spirit to set us free. A company in Bombay having a separate *specialite* for five or six different classes of the necessaries of life: furniture, food, books and all the things that Treacher and Company sell, and selling these things at 110 or 120 per cent. less than their present price would do more for the European population in India, than three years of begging petitions to Government. In England the tendency of people is to rush to the towns, and bakers and butchers are gaining larger and larger fortunes: their prices have been ruining the large class of poor gentlemen who now turn the table on them. In a short time it is more than probable, that in all towns of any size they may purchase almost all that they want at one "store," paying cost price with an addition of 4 or 5 per cent. Though India is so far behind the world, we might at least join in acquiring so great an advantage as this would be at a time when none but highly paid officers can live comfortably. Punch has set me the example—

"I'd like to see a company
To bring good meat to town,
No more at shops we'd buy our chops
Then prices might go down.
Thus some fine day the butchers may
Look, like their aprons, blue:
And there may be for you and me
Cheap meat as ever we knew."

POONA.

A SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN.—On Friday evening last a most barbarous murder was committed at Gorpoorie by Mungul bin Punchum and Ram Lall, Sepoys of the 3rd Light Cavalry. The poor unfortunate victim was a woman named Suckinah, who had been for some years on terms of intimacy with her murderers; it appears that she was in possession of jewellery to the value of three hundred rupees which excited their cupidity; the murderers were apprehended on Saturday last owing to the extreme vigilance displayed by the City Police. The first mentioned of the guilty men has confessed his crime and the means by which this horrid deed was perpetrated for some time the prisoners endeavoured to strangle her, but finding this unsuccessful, Mungul bin Punchum completely smashed in the unfortunate women's head, the weapon he used being a large stone, after this they robbed her of every thing she possessed and made off with their booty, however they were not long allowed to escape detection. The case is now under investigation before the First Assistant Magistrate.—*Observer, Jan. 30.*

BENGAL.

MURDER.—The Commissioner of Police has just submitted a report to Government on the measures taken by the Police to trace the person who committed the murder known as the Kallighaut murder. The person murdered was an old woman named Khema Goorim, aged about 60 years, who resided at Potoomapara, Kallighaut. She was generally supposed to be a woman of property, but owing to her reserved and secluded habits, no estimate could be formed of the amount of property she possessed. It was evident, however, that the unfortunate woman was killed for the sake of plunder, as two boxes, supposed to have contained money or jewellery, were found lying broken open in the house on the morning after the murder. The police were on the spot as soon as the death of the woman was reported; and as soon as it was observed that the house had been plundered and the woman strangled to death, Baboo Krishno Chunder Dutt, one of the most able native detectives in the Police Force, was sent to institute the necessary enquiry. No trace, however, was left by the murderers, and all that was found on the premises was a bar of iron with which a hole had evidently been made in the wall of the house for the purpose of entrance. The houses of all suspicious characters in the neighbourhood were immediately searched, and every possible enquiry made but to no avail, no trace has yet been discovered which would lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the deed. This is the fourth murder that was committed in the suburbs during the past year. In two cases the murderers were hanged, in another transported, and in the last they yet remain undetected.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 24*

MADRAS.

OOTACAMUND.—A remarkable change in the weather has taken place at this station within the last few days. "Instead," writes a correspondent on the 19th, "of the usual frost at night, so regular at this season of the year, we have had showers of rain during the nights of the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant; each occurring about the same hour, viz., 1 and 2 in the morning. That of the 16th was the heaviest, and sufficient to lay the dust. Such a change has not been known for the last 12 years. However it makes the days more agreeable, as they are a little more cloudy than usual, and yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there was every appearance of a storm from the north, but the dark heavy clouds passed off. The station is generally healthy, and free from epidemic."—*Times, Jan. 22.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We understand that orders have been issued to the 8th Native Infantry to hold itself in readiness to embark for the Straits at the shortest notice.—*Times, Jan. 23.*

"ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."—The proprietors of this journal will be glad to learn that a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared out of the profits of the past year, and will be payable at the Oriental Bank on and after the 1st proximo. The dividend warrants are being prepared, and will be issued to the proprietors in due course.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 23.*

BHOOTAN.

WE hear from Bhootan that the Tongso Penlow has constructed and fortified six stockades on the road to Tongso, and is determined not to yield without fighting.—*Englishman, Jan. 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IF coming events really cast their shadows before them, we may anticipate that the outlying Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah will next year be visited by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, as these hitherto much-neglected regions have this season been visited by the Officiating Accountant-General and by the Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons.

We also hear that Mr. W. Johnson, the Commissioner of Stamps, has left on a tour of inspection to the above-named Districts.—*Pioneer, Jan. 24.*

OUDH.

OUR readers may remember the intelligence from Cawnpore of the supposed detection of Azeem-oollah, the infamous adviser of the infamous Nana Sahib, in the person of an official in the employ of the native state of Chirkaree in Bundelkund. We now hear on good authority that the whole thing has turned out to be a *conspiracy*, for which offence the informers, on whose information the magistrate and police authorities at Cawnpore acted, are about to be tried under a special commission.

We hear that the principal informer has confessed his guilt. If the court at Cawnpore is an open one, we shall certainly employ a reporter. It is time these captures of false Nanas and false Azeem-oollas and Teeka Singhs, &c. should cease.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 23.*

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 1st *January*.—Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, Koomadan Meer Heider, and Ursulla Khan Ghilzaie, with their troops, having changed their ground from Dhakee joined Sirdar Ibraheem Khan's camp at Shahbaugh. About four hundred camel-loads of supplies were sent to-day by Ibraheem Khan to his camp. On the 2nd, Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan visited the Cabool arsenal in the Bala Hissar, and having inspected the guns and other arms, ordered eighty tents of all descriptions to be sent to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan's and Auzim Khan's camp. The Mullicks and Khans of the different villages in the vicinity of Cabool, are daily going over to Ubdoolrahman Khan and receiving khilluts. The Mullicks of Kumree having been favoured by Ubdoolrahman Khan with khilluts and cash, have vacated their forts, which have been garrisoned by the Toorkistan troops. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan is quite confused and does not know how to act. Sometimes he passes the day in his camp, returning to the Bala Hissar at night at others he occupies his camp at night and remains in the day in the citadel. On the 3rd, Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, understanding that the people of Lahoogur, Churkh, Kumree, and many other places, had joined Ubdoolrahman Khan, called on Mohamed Shurref Khan, and told him that it was not right to allow the neighbouring tribes of Cabool to hold free intercourse with Ubdoolrahman Khan and thus to make him more powerful. "What is the use of your now taking steps to prevent the people from going over to Ubdoolrahman Khan, when he is encamped at the gates of Cabool," replied Mohamed Shurreef Khan. "As for increase to his strength; had he not been powerful, would he have travelled from Toorkistan to Cabool without having been opposed on the way." When the last letter containing the articles of the proposed treaty was sent by Shurreef Khan to the Ameer, sowars were placed on the road to bring the supply as soon as possible. The answer was received to-day from the Ameer by his son Sirdar Ibraheem Khan. I said:—I do not consent to your proposal, and will not release Sirdar Ufzul Khan. Let matters go on as they are until the cold weather is over, and then I will settle as I think proper. Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan was very much annoyed on perusing the above letter from the Ameer, and having called Meer Hajee Sahib and Hafizjee to a khilwut (private council) asked their opinion on the subject. "We do not wish you to change your mind and to fight Ubdoolrahman Khan," replied the above-named reverend men. "We hope you will keep your word and fulfil your promise." "It is not the Ameer who has declined my proposal," said Shurreef Khan, "but the Moostoufee who has advised the Ameer to do so." "Had I been in Candahar," continued Shurreef Khan, "I would have brought Moostoufee Ubdoolrazak to reason." On this Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, who was also present at the meeting, came forward and said, "Since my father, the Ameer, has declined to consent to the terms of the treaty, I will fight Ubdoolrahman Khan as long as I can in the field, and then if ultimately defeated, shut myself up in the Bala Hissar and continue to fight from thence for months." Mohamed Shurreef Khan turning towards Ibraheem Khan, said, "If you talk again of fighting I will have you turned out of the Bala Hissar." On the 5th, Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, Yahaya Khan, Zakarya Khan Noor Mahomed Khan, Hafizjee and and a few other Khans of note, rode to the camp of Sirdars Ubdoolrahiman Khan and Auzim Khan, and after mutual compliment had passed between them, Sirdar Shurreef Khan turned towards Ubdool Rhaman Khan and spoke to him thus.—"You see, many people are still contriving that matters may grow worse between us, but do not believe any one who tells you anything against us." On this Sirdar Auzim Khan said, "I know what you mean, I have heard all that your brother the Ameer Shere Allee Khan has written to you." "Since Shere Allee Khan has not agreed to the terms," continued Auzim Khan, "we now must go to war and have matters settled at once." Sirdar Shurreef Khan tried his best to make Auzim Khan believe that there were no obstacles in the way but to no purpose has Auzim Khan would not be deceived. At last a description of deep or agreement was drawn out by Sirdar Shurreef Khan, and sealed and signed by all the Sirdars and Kuzzulbaushee and Kohistanee Khan who were present there on the occasion. The contents of the deed is to the effect that if Shere Allee Khan does not release and send to Cabool Sirdar Ufzul Khan and other state prisoners within the next fifteen days, all the Sirdars and Khans will join Ubdoolrahman Khan and Auzim Khan and fight against the Ameer Shere Allee Khan. On the 6th Beebee Moorwareed, the wife of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, hearing that Shurreef Khan was contriving to send Ubdoolrahman Khan towards Jellalabad, sent his Karinda to Auzim Khan, telling him not to listen to Shurreef Khan, but to remain encamped where he was. About one hundred camel loads of supplies are daily sent by Beebee Moorwareed to Ubdoolrahman Khan's camp. It is rumoured that treasure has also been privately sent by the Beebee to Auzim Khan. All the officers of the Toorkistan troops waited on Sirdar Auzim Khan, and made the following address. "We are come from Toorkistan to take Cabool, and as this is a good time for us to conquer it, let us do it." Sirdar Auzim Khan looked at Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan and other Khans present there, and said that they were quite right in what they said. "I am willing to accompany you to war," said Auzim Khan, "but since Shurreef Khan has asked fifteen days time and has sworn either to fulfil his promise or to join us against the Ameer, let us wait until this short period is over." After the above conversation it was decided that the Toorkistan army was not to stir from its present ground until matters were satisfactorily settled.

8th January.—The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan was received by Sirdars Ubdoolrahman Khan and Auzim Khan. On the 8th I collected about five thousand men under me and am encamped at Shuuwaree. Please let me know if I am to march against Jellalabad to fight Shahmard Khan. Ubdoolrahman Khan and Auzim Khan spoke to Shur-

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reef Khan about Uslum Khan, and desired him to write to Shahmurd Khan to get Uslum Khan to Jellalabad. Accordingly a letter was written and sent by Shurreef Khan to Shahmurd Khan, telling him to allow Sirdar Uslum Khan to be encamped in the garden of Heider Khan.—A number of Caboolees on the 9th waited on Sirdar Shurreef Khan, and complained that all the fruit trees of their gardens had been cut down and burnt by the Toorkistan troops, and as every thing had become dear in Cabool they were starving. "Wait a few days more," replied Shurreef Khan, "and then I will send the Toorkistan troops towards Jellalabad." The cold is very severe here, and the fall of snow heavy almost every day.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 25.

NEWS FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO 15TH DECEMBER.

THERE has lately been some heavy weather off the cost, and several casualties are reported as a consequence. Unfortunately, we have had several wrecks, the principal being that of the Union Company's steamer *Dane*, Capt. Waldek, which struck on a reef near Cape Receife when about to enter Algoa Bay, in broad daylight, and soon became a total wreck. Capt. Waldek appears to have exhibited all possible care on the voyage; but the official inquiry into the loss of the vessel resulted in what is considered an unnecessarily severe sentence—the suspension of his certificate for twelve months. The coasting steamer *Kadie* was wrecked at Breede River under circumstances so clearly unavailable, that it has been thought unnecessary even to hold an inquiry. Capt. Fowler, who has had command of the vessel for several years, is exonerated from all blame, and we hope will be soon be appointed to another command on the coast. In addition to these, we have to report the wreck of the bark *Etheldrida* at Martha's Strand, when on her way from Samarang, with sugar; and that of the schooner *Esterias*, as she was leaving the harbour of the Kowie for London with a cargo of wool.

A proposition has been made to the Harbour Board by Commodore Cockburn, R. N., on behalf of the Admiralty, to lend a sum of £20,000 towards the completion of the Table Bay docks, provided the Board will guarantee a depth of twenty four feet of water at their entrance, so as to make them available for vessels belonging to the Imperial Navy. The board has declined the offer, upon the ground that the advantages to be derived from the loan do not warrant the additional outlay which the suggested improvement would necessitate.

The wool season has been favourable throughout the colony, and wool is now arriving in considerable quantities in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Prices are: fleece-washed, 1s. 2d to 1s. 3d.; grease, 7½d. per lb. During the last two months—October and November—about 1,000,000 lbs. of wool has been exported from Table Bay; and this month a large quantity will be shipped. The *Albany* was filled partly from Port Elizabeth and partly from Mossel Bay, and the *Saxon* has taken 13,000 lbs. from Algoa Bay. The vessels following have left Table Bay during the last month with colonial produce for London:—December 28, *Belisama*, with a cargo value at £17,467; December 1, *Southern Cross*, with a cargo value at £18,878, 7s. 2d.; December 5, *Dastie*, with a cargo valued at £19,665; the total value of these three cargoes being £56,010 7s. 2d. At present the following vessels are loading for London; *Teesdale*, to leave in a few days; *Witch of the Seas*, to leave early in January; *Iser*, just commencing to load wool. In addition to these there are two vessels loading wool for America, viz.: *Jenny Lemelin*, for New York; and *John Gilpin*, for Boston, both to leave shortly.

Oasis, H. Parsells, commander from Calcutta, to Demerara, with 440 coolies put, into Cape Town November 11th, for water and sailed 13th idem.

Australian, 800 tons, Nicholson, master, from Maulmain to Falmouth with timber, put into Table Bay for repairs Dec. 2nd. The *Copenhagen*, Cowie, from Calcutta 6th October, bound to Demerara with coolies, put into Table Bay 12th December, for provisions and water.

The *Edmund Graham*, from Bombay to Liverpool, arrived in the Mersey January 1st, disabled nearly having lost her fore and top mizentopgallant masts and nearly all her sails besides being severely strained.

THE LATE GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

THE *Times* correspondent writing from Portsmouth on the 2nd instant, says:—The Norwegian ship *Oscar*, Captain N. O. Bull, from Shields for Alexandria, with a cargo of 95 keels of coke and bricks, was towed in here to-day leaky, with boats smashed, decks swept, and otherwise damaged seriously by the violent gale in the Channel on Sunday last. The ship had a remarkable escape from total loss, with the lives of all on board, on Sunday. Captain Bull had decided early in the morning to give up further contesting the gale, and run back for the inside of the isle of Wight for shelter. The gale was blowing furiously from about S S. W., with a tremendous sea running, and the ship was enveloped in such a whirl of wind, rain, and spray that nothing could be seen twice her length ahead. All hands kept a smart look-out, and at about 11.30 a. m. the captain saw, to his horror, close ahead of the ship, a man walking on land with a child in his arms, and the white stone tower on the ship's starboard beam. The ship was running in dead under the cliffs near Black Gang Chine, where the *Clarendon* Indiaman was lost, and scores of other vessels before and since then, and the white tower on the starboard hand was found to be the lighthouse on St. Catherine's Point. Immense breakers were tumbling in astern of the ship over Rocken End Reef, while ahead the sea was dashing itself in mighty rollers on the face of the cliffs. There was but one chance of escape for the ship, and this was grasped and followed with the true seaman's instinct by Captain Bull. The human voice was powerless to convey orders over the ship's deck, but signs were sufficient, for all saw the danger readily enough, and also saw the door for their escape if the ship could only weather the rocky point of St. Catherine's with its ghostly-looking tower. The ship's helm was put down, port braces hauled in, and the ship laid as close as she could to the wind, when the point was seen to show itself slightly under the lee of the ship's bow. It was life or death to all on board. The ship might, by the aid of a favourable puff and the steadiness of her helmsman, pass to windward of the point, where she would be safe, or with less favourable conditions, she would go ashore and smash her frame at once in a hundred pieces on the huge rocks which occasionally lifted their heads above the foam. The *Oscar* did pass, but not unscathed. Three times she struck the ground heavily, but, fortunately, on neither occasion did she lose her way, keeping her course close in and parallel with the cliffs from St. Catherine's towards Ventnor. Twice the sea took possession of her deck and threatened to sink her by its sheer weight, but the ship shook herself free of the water, and held on her way gallantly. On the first sea rolling in upon the ship in a terrific wall of water the crew rushed below, and the captain and mate sprang in the mizen rigging at the moment it broke aboard. There was a dreadful crash, boats and bulwarks were smashed, and the ship's deck was left covered with shingle, which the sea, in its fury, had torn from the beach at the foot of the cliffs. A second time the ship was assaulted by the sea and land combined in this strange manner, and a second time emerged safely from the shock, although again bearing marks of the fray. The great danger was now passed, however, a safer berth further off from the land was soon afterwards reached, and in about two hours more the *Oscar* was safely riding to her anchors near the *Nab* lightship. A pilot boat took in to the Norwegian Consul at Portsmouth, M. L. A. Vandenburge, the news of the critical and damaged condition of the ship, and that gentleman having applied to Sir M. Seymour, G. C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, for assistance, the *Sprightly* paddle steamer was at once placed at his disposal and towed the *Oscar* to a safer anchorage at Spithead, whence she was towed into Portsmouth harbour yesterday morning. The *Oscar* is a ship of great strength of frame, having formerly been a Danish Government transport, and to this fact she doubtless partly owes her safety when striking the ground in passing St. Catherine's Point. The wind has moderated to a stiff breeze from south-west, south of the Wight to-day, but the barometer is unsteady, and the weather now—sunset—looks as wild and unsettled as at any period during the present gales.

The *Scotsman* says of the storm in Scotland:—Throughout the day on Saturday in the south-eastern counties, the wind increased gradually in violence after nightfall till about midnight, when it was raging with the fury of a hurricane, driving before it rattling blasts alternately of rain and hail. Fortunately, owing, no doubt, to the lateness of the hour when it raged in its greatest violence, the gale has not, so far as we have learnt, caused injury to life or limb; but from the direction whence it blew, and the heavy showers of rain that fell at regular intervals, it sent down both the Tweed and Teviot on Sunday morning in tremendous flood. The water—which rose rapidly after 9 o'clock in the morning to a most alarming height, at the highest between nine and ten feet on the Tweedwater above Kelso-bridge,—spread over the Teviot-road leading up by Springwood, rendering it all but impassable, and inundated the lower flat of Maxwellheugh-mill, tenanted by Mr Hogarth, injuring a considerable quantity of grain and flour standing there in sacks. The flood carried down a good quantity of turnips, branches of trees, and the usual floating wreck washed down in inundations. On Monday the rivers had much subsided in volume (marking in the afternoon a little above 2ft.) and the weather, which was clear and cold in the forenoon, became overclouded after midday, and several heavy showers of snow fell at intervals. On Saturday the steamer *Islay* landed at Greenock the crew of the ship *Lexington*, which had foundered at sea off Islay on Tuesday, the 26th ult., one of the crew going down with the ship. The *Lexington* sailed from Liverpool for Havannah some days previous to the catastrophe, and experienced very heavy weather after leaving port. When off the coast of Islay on Tuesday, a fierce gale blowing, an attempt was made to "wear the ship," when she became unmanageable, and the sea breaking heavily over her, the master ordered the boats to be got ready. Before the boats were launched, however, the ship began to founder, and the majority of the crew had barely time to get away when the vessel went down. One member of the crew was carried down along with the vessel. The survivors were buffeted about all night in the small open boat, but on the following day succeeded in reaching the island of Islay.

The storms from the south-west have continued, with great severity in the Irish Channel. A late telegram received at Liverpool from Cape Clear reports that yesterday morning a full-rigged ship was seen to go down.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT NEWPORT.—An interesting archæological discovery has just been made upon the lately acquired property of Mr Harry Walker, near Newport. The relics referred to consist of a number of cinerary urns, containing human bones. No fewer than nine separate examples of these have been found, all in a greater or lesser degree of preservation. A fragment of what appears to be the largest of the lot stood near the centre of a circle, round which were the others, at a distance of from sixty to seventy feet. Some of the urns were in an inverted position; others with the mouth or orifice turned upwards. In two instances, smaller urns, each perforated with two on one side, were found within large urns. In one case, an urn of about six inches in height was placed over and within one of a larger size, in which were infant and adult bones, promiscuously mixed, along with charcoal, burned ashes, clammy earth, and gravel. Some of these bones bore marks of having been partially scorched by fire— as indeed did most of the bones that have been found. Possibly the bones which these two last urns enclosed were those of a child and parent—an idea which the presence of the remains tends to favour. Were we to judge of the age of these two urns from their style of manufacture, possibly the lowermost might be considered, from the superior character of the ornament which surrounds its lid, to be the later—the ornament of the uppermost being much more rude in design. Still, the burning and baking of the upper urn (which, by the way, is coated outside and inside by a sort of greyish substance) is none inferior to its fellow. The urns differ but slightly in shape (the two small perforated ones excepted), and vary from 5 to 14 inches in height. Five of them are in a good state of preservation, and all present the well-known zig-zag and herring-bone ornament round the upper part. They were all got among gravel, at an average depth of about two feet below the surface, and embedded amongst a mass of what appeared to be charred wood and ashes. Unlike those that have been found in most parts of Scotland, they were without stones or anything to protect them, excepting the burned stuff, which was from 2 to 3 inches thick, and quite hard. With the exception of one very gracefully shaped urn (which is baked of a greyish sort of clay), the rest are made chiefly of the old reddish-brown sort of clay of the district, mixed with earth. All the urns, more particularly the two that are perforated, appear to have been well baked and burned.

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.

Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Shett Mugganlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 £400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's do.	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 1 .... 2s. 1¼d. „
On demand .... 2s. 1¼d. „
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LAC OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5
„ 12 „ 7

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,00,000 *Lacs, in* 20,000 *Shares, of Rs* 400 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Cerejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain 5 per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „
„ „ 6 „ „ 8 „

until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.

ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 1d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
1 do. do.	2s. 0¾d	„
Demand.	2s. 0¼d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
KING PAID UP........£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq, (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	„

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ „ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 12 „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અન્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
3 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
2 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
1 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „ „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11¾d.	„

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, *shares of Ten Pounds each,*

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham. Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq , Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairmen.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay. 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ On demand do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *shares of Rs.* 500 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbboodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „
„ 9 „ 7 „
„ 12 „ 8 „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay 21st January 1865.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—

Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes, by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

—The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found under ordinary wear, to wear well for years.

The following are net prices for Cash pre-payment only:—

PATTERNS.		Fiddle.		King's.		Lily.	
		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Table Forks	Per doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	„ „	22	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	„ „	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	22	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	„ „	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	„ „	12	0	22	0	20	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	„ „	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	„ „	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	„	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	„	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	„	5	0	8	0	4	0
Soup Ladles	„	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	„	3	8	4	12	[illegible]	0
Butter Knives	„	3	8	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	„	1	8	3	0	3	8
Skewers, per inch	„	0	4	0	6	0	0

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens may be required.

7 Rampar Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGINEERING REQUISITES.

—The undersigned always keep in stock an extensive assortment of the following:—

Parallel Rulers, Brass or Ebony; T. Squares, Pear Tree or Ebony; Drawing Instruments, in cases, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 each; Measuring Tapes (Metallic wove) 50, 66, and 100 feet; Measuring Chains, 50, 66, and 100 feet, with arrows; Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth in Rolls of 24 yards; Double Elephant and Imperial Drawing Paper; Optical Squares in Morocco cases; Napier and Pocket turn in Compasses in cases; Brass Circular Protractors, with and without Vernier; Plotting Scales and offsets in cases complete; Prismatic Compasses in leather sling cases, either with or without tripod stand; Fine-line Pens, Spring Bows; Drawing Pins, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for Civil Engineer's or Architect's office.

SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

STENCIL PLATES.—A few sets of Alphabets and Numbers; also a few north points, and words and terms used by Civil Engineers, Solicitors, etc. The plates are cut in various plain and fancy patterns; also brushes and prepared ink, to use with the plates.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—A pattern sheet sent free by post on application

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives	per dozen...Rs.	33	0
Dessert Knives	„	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	2
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	1
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 „		2	0
Do. do. do. 4 „		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.—We beg to inform our constituents, and the public in general, that although we have given up the supply of English Newspapers and Periodicals from the end of 1865, we will still continue for some time longer to import new Books, and receive orders for any required from England by parties up-country, as usual.

We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our constituents who have responded to our call for payment of our accounts; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.

From this date, it is particularly requested that all parties who have subscribed for English Papers, &c., to our successor, MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, will send their subscriptions *direct to him*, and not through us, as we have no connection with him in the matter.

The following new books, and new editions of old works, are now on sale at our rooms, for which orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. When cash is sent with orders, ten per cent discount will be allowed, *or the* books will be sent free of postage to any part of India when they come under book post weigh:—

	Rs.	as.
Half Hours with the Best authors. 2 vols. ...	6	12
Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds. Illustrated	10	8
Poems by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated	15	12
Wilmott's The Poets of the 19th Century. Illustrated	9	8
Smith's A Summer in Skye. 2 vols	12	0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports 6th edn	8	0
Dougall's Shooting Simplified: guns and shooting	4	8
Dr. Vaughan's Plain Words on Christian Living	3	8
The Engineer and Machinist's Assistant. 2 vols	65	0
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch. 5 vols	37	8
George Geith, of Fen Court. By author of Too much alone	4	8
Samuel Warren's Miscellanies	4	8
The Sixpenny Magazine, vol. X	2	12
Edward Irving's Miscellanies	4	8
Art of making British Wines and Brewing	5	12
Major H. B. Hall's The Queen's Messenger	12	0
Holloway's Essays on the Indian Mutiny	5	12
Dina; or familiar faces	3	12
Romola. By George Eliot	4	8
Gilbert's De Porfundis: a tale of the social deposits	4	8
The Story of the great March. By Sherman's A.D.C.	5	12
Mrs. Henry Wood's The Channings	4	8
F. C. Crepp's Statistical Book-keeping	15	12
The Sixpenny Journal, vol. IV.	3	12
Reynolds's Miscellany, vol. XXXIV.	3	0
The Quiver. Vol. II. New Series. Illustrated	3	12
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. IX	4	8
Wright's Sacred Melodies for four voices	3	0
Kieser's The Scottish Melodist	3	12
Cambridge Shakespeare, vol. VI. only	8	0
Morrison's Practical Book-keeping	6	0
Meredith's The Saving of Shagpat—an Arabian story	3	12
The Recreations of a Country Parson, Series 1	2	12
Fun, Vols. 5, 7, and 8. Each	3	8
Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine	27	0
Regulations by Authority, for European Officers in India Part II Commands &c	8	0
Part III. Furlough, Retirement, &c.	5	12
Army Equipment. Commissariat. By Authority	1	4
Walker's The Rifle; its theory and practice. 2nd edn	3	12
Hawthorne's Our Old Home	3	12
Dr. Guthrie's Man and the Gospel	5	12
Gosse's A Year at the Shore	6	12
Shakespear's The Wild Sports of India	3	12
Bennett's London People, sketched from life	5	12
Saunders's Abel Drake's Wife; a novel	3	12
C.P. Smyth's Our inheritance in the Great Pyramid	9	0
Wraxall's The Backwoodsman. Illustrated	4	8
Cricketana. By author of The Cricket Field	3	12
Townsend's The Manual of Dates: dictionary of reference to the most important events in history of Mankind	9	8
Owden's Horse Warranty	2	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
Hunt's romances and drolls of the West of England. 2 vols	12	0
Captain Mayne Reid's The White Gauntlet	2	12
——— The Boy Slaves	2	12
Le Fanu's Uncle Silas: a tale of Bartram-Haugh	4	8
Julia Kavanagh's English Woman of Letters. 2 vols.	15	12
Bennie's British Arms in China and Japan	9	0
History of the Siege of Delhi	5	0
Russell's Canada; its Defences, Resources, &c.	8	0
Ninth Report of H. M.'s Civil Service Commissioners. 1864	2	0
Percy B. St. John's Paul Peabody; or the Apprentice of the World	4	8
Beeton's Annual for 1866; a book for the Young	4	8
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. 2 vols. Illust.	5	4
——— 3 vols. By Lane	25	0
Horses and Hounds, and Taming Wild Horses	2	12
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War. Vol. I	13	8
Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Management	14	0
Firminger's Manual of Gardening for Bengal and Upper India	18	0
Sandby's History of the Royal Academy of Arts. 2 vols.	22	8
Fitzwygram's Notes on Shoeing Horses	5	12
General Dauma's The Horses of the Sahara	8	0
Mrs. H. Wood's Oswald Cray. 3 vols. in 1	4	8
General Mitchell's Biographies of Eminent Soldiers.	6	12
General Hutchinson on Dog-Breaking	11	4
Colonel Jackson's What to Observe; or the Traveller's Remembrancer. Revised by Dr. N. Shaw	8	0
Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving	3	12
Page's Hand-book of Geological Terms	4	8
Lewes's Studies in Animal Life	3	12
The Post of Honor. By author of Doing and Suffering	3	12
Captain Lendy's Military Surveying, Drawing, &c...	18	12
A Shakespeare Memorial, 1564-1864. Paper cover.	1	4
——— Cloth bound...	5	0
Hughes's Map of India. Published by Phillips	5	12
Russell's Eccentric Personages	4	8
Biography of Benjamin Franklin	2	12
Mrs. H. Wood's Lord Oakburn's Daughters	4	8
Mrs. Mullen's Faith and Victory; Progress of Christianity in Bengal	3	8
The Adventures of Don Quixote. Cheap edn.	4	4
Journal of Eugenie de Guerin. By Trebutien	5	12
Bull on Maternal Management of Children...	3	12
Cassell's Popular Education, complete in 6 vols.	21	0
Light on the Grave. By author of Emblems of Jesus...	2	0
A Cavalry Officer's The Handy Horse-Book	2	12
Lee on discovery of Cause of Action of Heart	3	0
Biographies written by Lord Macaulay	2	0
The Interview; a companion to Enquire Within	2	0
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual, &c.	8	0
Selections from the works of Robert Browning	3	12
Pollock's Elements of Prognosis in Consumption	10	0
The Girl's Own Book of Games and Amusements	3	2
Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary...	4	4
Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. 2 vols...	6	0
English Lyrics. By Rev. R H. Baynes...	3	12
Stirling's Sir W. Hamilton: being philosophy of perception	3	12
Heads and Hands in the World of Labour...	2	12
Amelia B. Edward's Barbara's History	3	12
Tennyson's Poems. (Moxon's edition)	6	12
——— Idylls of the King (do.)	5	4
——— In Memoriam (do.)	4	8
——— The Princess (do.)	3	12
——— Maud, & other poems (do.)	3	12
Mrs. Carey Brock's Charity Helstone: a tale	3	12
Burn's Architectural and Engineering Drawing Book	1	8
The Book and its Story, By L. N. R.	6	8
Clarke's English Dictionary (Weale's Series)	3	8
Chambers's Something of Italy...	2	12
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; a romaunt, by Byron	3	8
Kingston's The Boy's Pleasure Book	3	4
Lives of the British Poets	2	12
Woodfall's The Letters of Junius, 2 vols	5	4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1866	3	12
Hole's a brief Biographical Dictionary	3	8
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	8
Staunton's The Great Schools of England...	9	0

24th Jan., 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

☞ D'AGUILAR ON COURTS-MARTIAL, new edition, will reach us by next mail.—Orders now registered.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	[illegible]	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
25	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary

Bruce Lane, Bombay. 15th February. 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
late DWYER & Co.

2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES;

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

BENSON'S 4-GUINEA LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCH,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

BENSON'S £2 10s. HORIZONTAL WATCH,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. A sound and useful Watch.

BENSON'S 5-GUINEA LADY'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the latest improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

BENSON'S 6-GUINEA GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co.—7, Church Gate Street.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd February, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for Public Auction the following:—

50 dozen Mousseux.
30 Crates Earthenware.
English Carpetting.
Walking Sticks.
Mirrors Set in Gilt Frames.
Globe Lamps.
Country Carpets.
Silver Watches.
Treasure Chest.
Time Pieces.
Telescopes.
Chest of Drawers.

JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 10, which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby on the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1050 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ T. Cloth.
4 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 „ T. Red Shawls.
6 „ T. Red Hoodnies.
24 Hhds. Rangoon Earth Oil.
160 Barrels Salt.
12 Pieces Superior Woolen Cloth.
20 „ Superior Woolen Cloth.
3 Cases White Bookfold Shirtings.

An Invoice of 47 cases Fresh Oilmanstores and Provisions from J. T. Morton, London, consisting of Salmon, Lobsters, Herrings, Oysters, Herrings a la Sardines, Essence Beef, Red Herrings, Preserved Sausages, Ox Tongues, Soups and Bouili, Hotch Potch, Oxtail Soup, Boiled Beef, a la mode Beef, Irish Stew, Mutton and Vegetables, oiled Mutton, Roasted Do., Veal and Vegetables, Turnips, Oatmeal Asparagus, Green Peas, Chocolate, Biscuits of several sorts, Yellow Bar Soap, Table Salt, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Raspberry Vinegar, White Wines, do. Sallad Oild, Capers Olives, Mustard, Jams, Tart Fruits, Prunes, Maxed Peel, Muscatels, Almonds and Raisins, Currents, Lozenges and Comfits of sorts, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Chillies, Vinegar, Essence of Coffe, Figs, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Mince Meat, Red and Black Currant Jelly, &c.

On account of Jewan Govindjee:—
479 Pairs Longcloth Dhoties, three striped Red Bordered.
On account of Fazel Hajee Elias:—
F H A 1 Case silk Alpaca.

AT 6 P. M.

If not previously disposed of by private sale.

Riding Horses.

A flea bitten grep riding Horse, high caste, about 14-3 high, very strong, quiet and willing, a capital charger.

A ditto ditto iron grey, has been used by a lady.

A light Circular Brougham in good condition together with a Grey Arab Horse 14-2 high, about 4 years old, and a set of nearly new Harness.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, SEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTANDS, &c., &c

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet *Sleeper*, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed and will shortly be circulated.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Transit Theodolite by "Street," in capital order, and *strongly recommended*—fitted in case with leather travelling cover, with stand complete. Cheap.

A ditto ditto by "Elliott."

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

A Dumpy Level complete with Stand, by Troughton and Son.

Ditto by Elliott Brothers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BROUGHAM, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert sets, Plated ware, &c., Carved Furniture, such as Mahogany Dining Table, Dumb Waiters, handsomely Carved Blackwood Sideboard, Hatstand, Mahogany and Papier Macne and Gilt Chairs, Rich Velvet Carpet, Plated 4 lights Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, by Tucker, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, English Sofa Tables, Engravings in maple frames, one nearly new Mahogany full-toned square Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard" (made expressly for the Indian climate), Carved 4 posts Bedstead, Wardrobes and Presses, Blackwood large Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of)

One very handsome double seated Circular Round Glass Brougham with lamps, made expressly to order, by Hutchinson and Otto, Dorcester.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. HENDERSON & Co.

On MONDAY the 6th, and on TUESDAY the 7th February next, at 12 o'clock on each day.

In consequence of Messrs. Henderson & Co. being desirous of closing their General Business, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the shop in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., consisting of the following valuable Goods:—

One Brass-bound Mahogany Sliding Trunk-camera, Swing-back and extra backs, 2 extra fronts, extra inner frames for plates 18 by 18 with a Ross Portrait Lens No. 4, for pictures in plates 18 by 16 in the Water House, Diaphragm, one 20 by 15 water-tight Glass Baths, Lerebour Lens for full size plates; Stereoscopic Cameras, fitted with two Ross Portrait Lenses, neat Mahogany Camera, with Lerebour Lens, Lenses, Cameras Stereoscopes by other manufacturers, pure Chemicals, Morocco and Union cases with Mats and Glasses elegantly finished, and every other article connected with Photography. Photographic Jewellery, consisting of Lockets, Brooches, Masonic Rings with Mottoes, Shirt Studs, Ladies' Neck Chains, Guards, &c., all of fine gold and superior manufacture. Herring's preventive Brushes and Combs, for preventing the hair turning grey, and baldness, by preserving the healthy action of the head. Electroline for moistening the skin of the head before applying the patent Galvanic Comb and Brush, will be sold in small lots; Magneto Electro Machine, one set of six Pints Daniel's Battering in Tray complete; French Patent Coffee Pots, "Tucker & Sons" Tent, Military Travellers' Chamber, Hand and Wall Lamps, neat Porcelain Images, consisting of Cross with Images and others of sizes, rich Engravings and Prints, one splendid Rimell's Perfume Fountain with a Glass Basin, Parian Figures, Drapery and Lace, Rose-Water, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water Bottles for the above; Perfumery, consisting of Scents, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, and richly perfumed Soaps, Best Lewis Crown Sherr. (to be sold in small lots), French Wall paper of various patterns, Sundries, real Bohemian Flower Vases, Table Ornaments in endless variety, Newman's assorted Water Colours in cakes, Prepared Canvas, Sable Hair Brushes, Drawing Pencils, Steel Pens, Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, Electroplated Tea and Coffee-pots, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Decanters, splendid assortment of French Moderator Lamps, Palanquin Clocks. &c., &c. Shop Furniture, consisting of a large Blackwood Centre-piece with glass cases, besides other show cases and glasses, Cupboards, Chiffonier, Shelves, Round Tables, Chairs, and one Oblong Table with one entire piece of black Marble. (All the above afford an excellent opportunity for those who are about to start in business.)

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)

One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.

Sets of Single and Double Harness.

One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.

The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

Holloway's Pills.—The Law of Life—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, must enrich the blood with its nutritive elements. The alternative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exactly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in strengthening the nerves and regulating the circulation, whereby secretion and excretion are accurately adjusted. These excellent Pills keep all the natural functions so fairly balanced that they prevent, or speedily subdue, headache, dizziness, nausea, bilious attacks, fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and similar maladies.

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